

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1879, and is now in its one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading--editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 265, Order Sons of St. George--Percy Jeffrey, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TOWN, No. 13, Knights of Macabees--George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Orin, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAXTON, No. 607, Foresters of America--William A. Ransom, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY--Alexander MacCallum, President; David S. Flint, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)--Miss B. M. Consey, President; Miss M. A. Sullivan, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 2, A. O. U. W.--Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry B. Sawyer, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALDON LODGE, No. 18, N. E. O. P.--Dudley E. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)--President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Katie G. Conley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.--William Chapman, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Flint; Recorder of Records and Seals, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

W. E. DIVISION, No. 8, U. E. K. of P.--Sir R. C. Gorton, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

CLAY McLEOD, No. 493--James Graham, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Counting the Votes.

The board of aldermen has had a busy week being engaged in counting the ballots cast for the many candidates at the recent city election. The members of the board have been hard at work each evening and have put in many hours at the tedious task. Thus far there have been few changes from the warden's count. In the first ward the board found that John H. Marks had won the last place on the council ticket instead of Albert G. Groll as was reported by the warden. In the fourth ward the warden found a tie between Bruce Buttrick and John J. Connell for last place on the council ticket but the official count elected Mr. Connell by the narrow margin of two votes. In the same ward for the one year term James H. Croughan is elected instead of P. P. Stewart Hale as reported by the warden.

There have been some minor changes developed by the recount. Almost every candidate has either gained or lost a few votes but these three are thus far the only cases where any actual change has been discovered. In a few cases the order in which the candidates stood has been changed a trifle. There has been no decided change in the vote for mayor and Col. William P. Clarke is to be the next mayor by 88 majority. An increase of one over the warden's count.

There was a meeting of the members elect of the municipal council on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of formulating a plan for procedure when the new council is inaugurated. The meetings were held by wards, and, with the exception of the first ward, each elected a committee of three to form a general committee to formulate rules of order, etc., for the council. The committee is as follows: Second ward--Herbert L. Dyer, Robert S. Phillips and Clark Burdick; third ward--William P. Sheffield, Jr., George E. Vernon and George P. Lawrence; fourth ward--Daniel E. Doherty, James J. Rooney and Joshua B. Bachelder; fifth ward--J. Joseph M. Martin, Michael J. Murphy and John P. Hammond.

There were several "narrow escapes" in the election of representative council this year. Several members-elect had only one or two or three votes to spare, and some who thought they were elected found out their error when the board of aldermen got through with the vote.

## The New Artillery Armory.

On Thursday evening next the Newport Artillery will give a large number of invited guests an opportunity to inspect its armory on Clarke street which has been re-built and enlarged since the fire of last spring. At that time they will show to their friends a home that is handsome, commodious and thoroughly adapted to the necessities of the command, the oldest in the United States.

The Armory has been carried up one story above its original height. The front of the building, on Clarke street, still retains its former appearance, except for its added height, as the emblems on the gable end are retained in the new structure. Entering by the main door way, one comes into the drill room, so changed that it cannot be recognized. A hard wood floor, stamped steel ceiling, partially paneled walls, and tinted plaster form the outlines of a handsome drill hall. Large clusters of electric lights adorn the ceiling.

At the immediate right of the main entrance is the stairway leading to the second floor, and at the rear end is another stairway, leading off from which is a commodious platform for use at inspections, and for the orchestra at dances or entertainments. At the right is the door way and stairs leading to the basement. The gun racks have been moved from the north to the south side of the hall and on the north side will be hung the many pictures belonging to the company. The George Washington picture and letter will be hung together near the lower end of the hall on the south side.

In the basement partitions have been removed and a new window put in to give better accommodations for the bowling alleys. The alleys themselves have been smoothed off and are now in fine condition. A modern toilet room opens out of the alley, and later a shower bath will be installed. The new steam heater, which heats the radiators in all parts of the building, is also located in the basement. Gas is used for lighting here but in other parts electricity is used exclusively.

The second floor of the building is entirely new. Over the stairway on the second floor are the old-fashioned uniform cases. To the right is a room to be used as a ladies' dressing room or for committee purposes, being connected with a toilet room. Toward the center of the second story is a large and handsome room to be used for the men's room. This has green wood-work and red walls, and like all the rooms in the building has a stamped steel ceiling. On the south side is a large open fireplace, over which will be placed a tablet of carved slate, lettered as follows:

The Newport Artillery Company  
Built in 1832  
Lengthened in 1873  
Destroyed by fire 1906  
Rebuilt 1906  
Building Committee: Captain Frank P. Klug, chairman; Corporal William E. Bailey, secretary; Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Cooper, Sergeant Major William Knowe, Private George G. Wilson; Colonel C. L. F. Robinson, ex-officio.  
Architect, Joseph M. Darling.  
Contractors, Keeber & Smith.

Opening out of this room is the locker room with an individual locker for each member of the company. They are fitted with coat hangers and are complete in every respect. The lockers for the non-commissioned officers are lettered with the name of each officer, and the others are numbered. In the men's room will be placed the collection of old weapons, guns, pistols, and swords, given to the command by Colonel Caziare.

Near the head of the front stairway is the quartermaster's room, fitted with a safe, closets, drawers, etc. In front of this on the Clarke street end of the building is the officers' room. This is a very attractive room. The walls are tinted blue. On one side are the large lockers for the use of the officers, with an individual drawer under each. Opening out of this and with an entrance from the hallway also, is the Colonel's room. These two rooms occupy the entire width of the building on Clarke street and when they are furnished will look very fine. There will be handsome chairs, desks and tables, and Bagdad portieres will add to the beauty of the room. The furniture in the men's room will be entirely of mission style.

The contractors are Keeber & Smith, and Scannevin & Potter installed the electric work, Barker Brothers the steam fitting, and T. B. Connolly the plumbing.

The formal opening will take place on Thursday next. About 900 invitations have been sent out to State dignitaries, members of the Legislature, officers of the army and navy and others. Vocal music will be furnished by the Euterpe Glee Club and Herbert Wilson baritone, of Boston. The Fort Adams orchestra will play. A collation will be served by Muenchling & Co.

## Thames Street Fire.

What might have been a serious fire in the business district was fortunately checked in time to prevent a serious damage even to the building in which it originated, this week. Tuesday evening smoke was discovered in the store of James M. K. Southwick on Thames street and in response to a telephone message to headquarters Box 3 was pulled in. The firemen found the store closed for the night and had to break in the front door in order to get at the flames. The fire originated around the stove and had made considerable headway when discovered. Little water was used but the chemical company had considerable tearing away to do before they had the fire entirely out. The smoke penetrated to almost every part of the building, and gave indications of a bad fire but it was not as bad as it looked. Mr. Griffin, who runs a tailor shop on the second floor, was asleep in his shop when the fire broke out and was considerably choked by smoke before he was able to reach the street.

The sounding of Box 3 called a large number of business men to the scene, as usual. This fire gave emphasis to the necessity for a fire alarm box at the corner of Mary and Thames streets. This location is about equidistant from the boxes at Long wharf, the Police Station and Franklin's Bakery, and either means a long run for the person that goes to the box. Tuesday evening a man ran to Long wharf to pull Box 3 but before the box was opened the alarm was rung from headquarters. In the so-called "danger" zone the fire alarm boxes should be nearer together.

## A Popular Measure.

Congressman Capron of Rhode Island made a very popular move when he introduced the bill for increase of pay in the Army. This measure proposes an increase of twenty per cent. for all from the General down to the lowest. Private and places officers of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Marine Service on exactly the same pay according to corresponding rank and length of service, thus placing all on a consistently equal footing. The law giving Army and Marine Officers and all enlisted men retirement after thirty years' service is extended to Naval Officers. Midshipmen after graduation are given the pay of 2nd Lieutenants; this places them on the same pay as Military Cadets after their graduation. Civil Professors at the Academies are given longevity pay and commutation for quarters. The present army pay was provided in 1872, since which time there has been no increase, although the increase in cost of living during that period of thirty-four years has been from forty to sixty per cent. It is believed that this plain fact, with the knowledge of those in authority as to the expenses to which military and naval officers and enlisted men are subjected, will show the justice of such a reasonable increase and appeal to them for speedy and favorable action.

The Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church entertained the members of the church and congregation with a very enjoyable social in the vestry on Thursday evening. There was an interesting programme, comprising piano solos by Mr. Thompson, the organist of the church, vocal solos by Dr. H. H. Luther, reading by Miss Annie Smith and banjo solos and songs by Mr. Perry A. Sumner. A collation was served.

The Massachusetts cities held their elections last Tuesday, elected their mayors, city councils, and voted on the question of granting liquor licenses. The situation is not materially different from last year, except Boston's thirsty people can now get their favorite tipple up to 12 o'clock midnight. The vote in favor of allowing hotels and licensed inns to sell liquor till that hour was about two to one.

The Rhode Island State Grange held a two days' meeting in East Providence on Wednesday and Thursday. The meetings were largely attended and many interesting addresses were delivered. On Thursday the principal address was given by Hon. Nahum Bacheelder, Master of the National Grange and ex-Governor of New Hampshire.

Mr. Hiram Watson, a well known citizen of Newport, died on Friday. He was a stone mason by trade and was a skilled workman. He was a prominent member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and was a regular attendant at the meetings. Funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon and will be held according to the Masonic ritual.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Company has purchased the Langley wharf property from the Langley heirs and will at once begin on extensive improvements and alterations.

## Superior Court.

The second week of the December session of the Superior Court opened on Monday. The case in order was North American Storage Company vs. John T. Reagan, which was begun last week. This was a case to recover for a bill of goods purchased from the plaintiff by the defendant, and which included a large number of eggs. The defendant claimed that of the eggs in the first 20 cases received many were bad and in consequence he refused to accept the rest but returned them. He sent his check for the amount of the bill, less the price of the eggs returned but it was not accepted by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff put in witnesses to show that the eggs were thoroughly tested and were good, but were not warranted. Other customers who purchased eggs at the same time were satisfied. Defendant testified that many eggs from that lot were returned to him by his customers. He did not test the eggs upon their arrival. His clerks and several customers testified that the eggs were bad, although there seemed to be some difficulty in proving positively that the bad eggs came from plaintiff.

The case occupied all Monday and a part of Tuesday. The verdict was for the plaintiff for \$1254.82, the full amount asked.

The case of State vs. Valentine G. Palmer was put on Tuesday, the defendant being charged with breaking into a henhouse and stealing hens in the town of Tiverton. After the case had been on trial for some time defendant retracted a plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to the minor charge of larceny of hens. He was sentenced to six months in the Providence County Jail. Another case against the same defendant was immediately put on, charging breaking and entering and larceny of hens from Mr. Snell. The principal evidence was from the man who claimed to be his accomplice, but the defense was to the effect that Palmer merely accompanied the other man. The jury had much difficulty in reaching a verdict but finally found him guilty as charged in the indictment.

Charles C. Brownell of Portsmouth was tried on criminal complaint charging him with being a common milker and brawler. The trial was quite long and the verdict of the jury was not guilty.

Thursday morning Cora McKim was found not guilty on a charge of revelling. A similar case against Annie Huntley was put on, but after the recess, the State discontinued the case. Thursday afternoon the case of Henrietta Vassar vs. Frank L. DeBlais, deputy sheriff, was called. This involved property at the old coal mines in Portsmouth. Mr. DeBlais in 1905 visited the coal mine property and at direction of Mr. Dunn of Fall River removed some machinery which he claimed, the plaintiff alleging that in doing so his property was damaged. The case was a long one and several questions of law were involved.

Governor-elect Higgins has announced the following as members of his staff: Atmore Tucker of South Kingstown, chief of staff; James A. Ryan of Lincoln, James P. Murphy of Pawtucket, Irving W. Hunt of Providence, Dr. J. F. Archambault of Warren and Harvey Almy Baker of Providence. Joseph V. Broderick of Cumberland was appointed executive secretary. Young Baker is the son of Benjamin Baker of Providence, former superintendent of schools for Newport.

One of the performers at the pupils' recital of the New England Conservatory of Music on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, was Miss Elizabeth Hare of Newport. Miss Hare took part with Miss Violet Hoffman of Wallingford, Ct., in a delightful rendering of Saint-Saens' Minuet and Gavotte for two pianos.

The second in the series of entertainments under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday evening when Mr. Edward P. Elliott read "The Lion and the Mouse." The reading was excellent and was much enjoyed by the large audience.

The annual convention of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., will be held next Friday evening, Dec. 21st, when the full board of Grand Officers will be present. A dinner will be served by Mine Host Wiswell at the Perry House.

## Election of Officers.

Newport Horticultural Society.  
President--Bruce Buttrick.  
First Vice President--Samuel Speers.  
Second Vice President--James Robertson.  
Recording Secretary--David McIntosh.  
Financial Secretary--Joseph Gibson.  
Treasurer--Andrew K. McMahon.  
Seigneur-at-arms--William E. Smith.  
Executive Committee--Alexander MacCallum, Dr. A. J. Anderson, William J. Mason, John T. Allen, James J. Sullivan, Andrew Christensen, Stewart Ritchie, William K. Smith, John W. Gibson and the officers, ex-officio.

## School Committees.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when considerable business was transacted. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month ending November 23 was 8,665, average belonging 3,476.5, average attending 3,271.2, percent of attendance 91, cases of tardiness 468, and the cases of dismissal 82.

The enrollment in the Townsend Industrial School was 1,170.

The statistics for evening schools for the four weeks ending December 7 were as follows:

	Enrolled	Attending
Elementary	135	48.8
Mechanical drawing	48	31.1
Bookkeeping	22	14.8
Cooking	19	11.5
Freeland drawing	17	7.7
Stenography	25	15.5

The Board of Health has reported 12 cases of scarlet fever and one case of diphtheria since November 12, and 28 children have been excluded from school on account of the 13 cases of contagious disease.

The ratio of boys and girls in the grammar grades is very encouraging and somewhat exceptional. In grades VI-IX there are 502 boys and 558 girls. In the Rogers grades X-XIII, there are 155 boys and 199 girls. In the first year of the high school, grade X, there are 78 boys and 79 girls. Doubtless this pleasing result is due in part to the manual work.

The High School extension lectures by Mr. Greenlaw and the Misses Leavitt, teachers of the school, are being unusually well attended. The audiences have been instructed and entertained by the valuable data presented, and by the beautiful lantern slides. The subjects are volcanoes, glaciers, solar system, and English cathedrals. There are several other subjects in the High School curriculum that the general public would like to hear and the new hall and excellent lantern should be in general use.

Financial statement: The total receipts to date are \$116,498.82, total expenditures \$112,826.26, balance \$3,672.56. These totals agree with the auditor's and the treasurer's books. It should be stated, however, that from the Coles fund is due the salary of the head of the science department (\$2,140), from the Rogers fund the fourth quarterly payment (\$1,000), etc.

The report of Truist Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated, reported by teachers: 155; number out for illness and other causes, 141; number of cases of truancy (public, 12; parochial, 2); 14; number of different children truant, 12; number found not attending school, 8; number sent to public schools, 6; number sent to parochial schools, 1; number of certificates issued, 1.

On recommendation of the committee on text-books changes were made in the French text-books and also in music books under suspension of the rules.

There was a considerable discussion of heating conditions at the new Rogers High School. The committee on buildings recommended that the engineer of the school be given an assistant for three months, as the heating apparatus requires constant attention. One day recently the pupils were dismissed on account of failure to heat the building. The members of the committee inquired if the engineer was using proper efforts to heat the building and after some discussion it was voted to give him an assistant from December 15 to March 15.

Theophilus Topham was re-elected truist officer at a salary of \$1200. The University Extension was given permission to use the Assembly hall in the Rogers Building, upon paying for the heat and light. The annual report of the chairman was read and was adopted as the report of the school committee to be submitted to the city council.

## "Revolt of the Cottagers."

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

"The cottagers of Newport have won their victory in the campaign for control of the city, and will have 131 of the 195 members of the new Representative Council. This means they will absolutely control all appropriations and the election of all City Hall officials except the Mayor. The Council will map out all the city work, and the Board of Aldermen will see that it is carried out. Of the five Aldermen three represent the cottagers, so Newport affairs may be said to be safely in the hands of its wealthy summer residents. The new Mayor, William P. Clarke, was called 'the new-boy candidate,' because (though by no means a boy) he has had the profitable task of delivering papers to the cottagers. The result of the election is the logical outcome of the city's treatment of the cottagers. In a sense it is unfortunate for the permanent residents of a city or town should be the ones to run its affairs. The local Government ought to be in the hands of the city's active workers. In the present instance, however, there is something to be said on the other side. The Newport people have systematically, it appears, bled the wealthy folks who have their so-called 'cottages' there to an unjustifiable extent. It has, apparently, been the Newport policy to make the cottagers pay the running expenses of the city. The revolt of the cottagers and the taking over of the local Government is the just reward of this policy. It remains to be seen whether or not the new Government will be more satisfactory."

The above facile teacher the great wisdom of outside papers and people in regard to Newport affairs.

## Middletown.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT AT AGATHON GRANGE--An evening of special enjoyment and pleasure rewarded the labors of the committee on the Christmas entertainment held on Thursday evening, when after a short business session, Agathion Grange threw open its doors to the public.

There was a large number present, comfortably filling the town hall.

The evening was devoted to a lecture, a musical program, and the visit of a Santa Claus.

The lecture which was given by Mr. W. K. Merrill of Boston, was of deep interest, being the "History of Telephony in the United States."

The subject was finely illustrated by 165 lantern slides, many of which were colored.

The lantern slides represented in a most interesting manner the interior of the exchanges and the company's modes of conducting this business.

A musical program followed the lecture and included solos by Mr. Karl M. Stone, Mr. Geo. E. Bailey, and Miss O'Donnell of Newport, and Messrs. John R. Austin and C. Albert Young of Middletown and Mrs. Howard G. Peckham who read "Jimmie's Christmas Gift." There were many encores.

The warm tones of the red hangings and the Christmas decorations of green boughs, trees, and garlands of laurel, gave the hall a most attractive appearance. Small red bells were suspended from the greens, and from all available points. Light refreshments were served and Santa Claus presented each child with a box of candy from his pack. The Newport Telephone Exchange was represented by four gentlemen.

The ladies in charge of the affair were Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, Mrs. Charles J. H. Schwarz and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham.

Mr. Robert Jason Grinnell, a well-known resident of Middletown, succumbed, on Wednesday evening, to the ravages of typhoid fever for three weeks past. He had not been rational the larger part of the time and passed quietly away in an unconscious condition, at his home on Vaucluse avenue. Mr. Grinnell had been a mason the greater part of his life up to recent years, when he, with his sons, had been engaged in market gardening and floriculture. He was a man of a very versatile mind, a most devoted lover of home and had raised up a fine family of six children of whom he was justly proud.

Mr. Grinnell had been actively identified with prohibition work and was for several years chairman of the central committee of Middletown, and had also been honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of which his wife has been president for many years. He had been an honest moderator in the town for several years, and was occupying the position of moderator at the time of his death. He was on the R. I. cemetery committee.

Mr. Grinnell was born in Johnston, R. I., April 30, 1854, and was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grinnell, of Fall River, being one of a family of 13 children. He was survived by a widow, five sons, Mr. Archibald Grinnell of Providence, Mr. R. Ellish Grinnell of Middletown, Mr. J. Percival Grinnell of Narragansett Pier, Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell of Providence, Mr. Clifton M. Grinnell of Kingston, and one daughter, Miss Clarabel B. P. Grinnell, who resides at home; also by four sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Grinnell, of Haverhill, N. H., and Mrs. Lucy Rockwood, of Randolph, Mass., and by three brothers, Mr. Charles Grinnell, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Messrs. John and Ernest Grinnell, of Haverhill, N. H.

Funeral services were held on Friday afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church at the "Four Corners" and were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. H. H. Cichewitz. The choir of the church sang several selections. The bearers were four of his sons and the interment was in the adjoining cemetery. There were many beautiful floral tributes. A large number of people from out of town attended the funeral, many coming from New Hampshire, Fall River, Providence, Jamestown, Newport and Little Compton.

Mr. Edward Sartreant is taking on an advanced course in Science at Harvard College. He will resume his position at St. George's School next year.

A Sunday evening cottage service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peckham last Sunday conducted by Rev. Latin Griswold.

St. Margaret's Guild held a Christmas Sale at Holy Cross Guild Home on Friday afternoon and evening, "dinner" supper being given at 6 o'clock by the Ladies of Holy Cross Guild.

Under the direction of Miss Grace C. Ward, the young people of the M. E. Church are preparing to give an interesting entertainment on Christmas Eve at the church.

The two Parodie Athletic Teams played the St. George's school basketball team at the latter's gymnasium on Saturday evening winning both games.

## Getting Into Office.

For off-holding based on pure delight and without amusement, the prize exhibit is in Newport, R. I., when they have a board of aldermen and representative council of 195 members. They are also agitating an advisory board for the mayor. Everybody down there holds office for glory, and few for pay or perquisite. If they keep increasing, Little Rhody will have many office-holders as the states or some else. Boston Herald.

# MASQUERADER

By Katherine Cecil Thurston,  
Author of "The Circle," Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

She looked very graceful as she turned, holding the little animal up. She was a woman of twenty-seven, but she looked a girl. The outline of her face was pure, the pale gold of her hair almost ethereal, and her tall, slight figure still suggested the suppleness, the possibility of future development, that belong to youth. She wore a face colored gown that harmonized with the room and with the delicacy of her skin.

"Now sit down and rest or walk about the room. I shan't mind which." She nestled into the couch and picked up the crystal ball.

"What is the toy for?" Chilcote looked at her from the mantelpiece, against which he was resting. He had never defined the precise attraction that Lillian Astripp held for him. Her shallowness soothed him; her inconsequent egotism helped him to forget himself. She never asked him how he was, she never expected impossibilities. She let him come and go and act as he pleased, never demanding reasons. Like the kitten, she was charming and graceful and easily amused. It was because that, also like the kitten, she could scratch and bite when she pleased, but that did not weigh with him. He sometimes expressed a vague envy of the late Lord Astripp, but even had circumstances permitted it is doubtful whether he would have chosen to be his successor. Lillian as a friend was delightful, but Lillian as a wife would have been a different consideration.

"What is the toy for?" he asked again. She looked up slowly. "How cruel of you, Jack! It is my very latest hobby."

It was part of her attraction that she was never without a craze. Each new one was as fleeting as the last, but to each she brought the same delightfully insincere enthusiasm, the same picturesque devotion. Each was a pose, but she posed so sweetly that nobody lost patience.

"You mustn't laugh!" she protested, letting the kitten slip to the ground. "I've had lessons at 5 guineas each from the most fascinating person—a professional—and I'm becoming quite an adept. Of course I haven't been much beyond the milky appearance yet, but the milky appearance is everything, you know. The rest will come. I am trying to persuade Blanche to let me have a pavilion at her party in March and gaze for all you dull political people." And she smiled.

Chilcote smiled as well. "How is it done?" he asked, momentarily amused. "Oh, the doing is quite delicious. You sit at a table with the ball in front of you. Then you take the subject's hands, spread them out on the table and stroke them very softly while you gaze into the crystal. That gets up the sympathy, you know." She looked up innocently. "Shall I show you?"

Chilcote moved a small table nearer to the couch and spread his hands upon it, palms downward. "Like this, eh?" he said. Then a ridiculousness seized him, and he moved away. "Some other day," he said quickly. "You can show me some other day. I'm not very fit this afternoon."

If Lillian felt any disappointment she showed none. "Poor old thing!" she said softly. "Try to sit here by me and we won't bother about anything." She made a place for him beside her, and as he dropped into it she took his hand and patted it sympathetically.

The touch was soothing, and he bore it patiently enough. After a moment she lifted the hand with a little exclamation of reproach.

"You degenerate person! You have ceased to manure. What has become of my excellent training?"

Chilcote laughed. "Run to seed," he said lightly. Then his expression and tone changed. "When a man gets to my age," he added, "little social luxuries don't seem worth while. The social necessities are becoming enough. Personally I envy the beggar in the street—except from shaving, except from washing."

Lillian raised her delicate eyebrows. The sentiment was beyond her perception.

"But manure!" she said reproachfully. "When you have such nice hands. It was your hands and your eyes, you know, that first appealed to me." She sighed gently, with a touch of sentimental reminiscence. "And I thought it so strong of you not to wear rings. It looked like such a temptation." She looked down at her own fingers, glittering with jewels.

But the momentary pleasure of her touch was gone. Chilcote drew away his hand and picked up the book that lay between them.

"Other Men's Shoes," he read. "A novel, of course?"

She smiled. "Of course. Such a fantastic story—two men changing identities!"

Chilcote rose and walked back to the mantelpiece.

"Changing identities," he said, with a touch of interest.

"Yes. One man is an artist, the other a millionaire. One wants to know what time is like, the other wants to know how it feels to be really rich. So they exchange experiences for a month." She laughed.

Chilcote laughed as well. "But how?" he asked.

"Oh, I told you the idea was absurd. Fancy two people so much alike that neither their friends nor their servants see any difference! Such a thing couldn't be, could it?"

Chilcote looked down at the fire. "No," he said doubtfully. "No. I suppose not."

Chilcote's head was bent as he spoke, but at the last words he lifted it.

"By Jove! I don't know about that!" he said. "Not so very long ago I saw two men so much alike that I—I—"

He stopped.

Lillian smiled.

He colored quickly. "You doubt me?" he asked.

"My dear Jack!" Her voice was delicately reproachful.

"Then you think that my—my imagination has been playing me tricks?"

"My dear boy! Nothing of the kind. Come back to your place and tell me the whole tale!" She smiled again, and patted the couch invitingly.

But Chilcote's balance had been upset. For the first time he saw Lillian as one of the watchful, suspicious crowd before which he was constantly on guard. Acting on the sensation, he moved suddenly toward the door.

"I—I have an appointment at the house," he said quickly. "I'll look in another day when—I'm better company. I know I'm a bear today. My nerves, you know." He came back to the couch and took her hand. Then he touched her cheek for an instant with his fingers.

"Goodbye," he said. "Take care of yourself—and the kitten," he added with forced gaiety, as he crossed the room.

That afternoon Chilcote's nervous condition reached its height. All day he had avoided the climax, but no evasion can be eternal, and this he realized as he sat in his place on the opposition benches during the half hour of wintry twilight that precedes the turning on of the lights. He realized it in that half hour, but the application of the knowledge followed later, when the time came for him to question the government on some point relating to the proposed additional dry dock at Talkley, the naval base. Then for the first time he knew that the sufferings of the past months could have a visible as well as a hidden side—could disorganize his daily routine as they had already demoralized his will and character.

The thing came upon him with extraordinary lack of preparation. He sat through the twilight with tolerable calm, his nervousness showing only in the occasional lifting of his hand to his collar and the frequent changing of his position, but when the lights were turned on and he leaned back in his seat with closed eyes he became conscious of a curious impression—a disturbing idea that through his closed lids he could see the faces on the opposite side of the house, see the rows of eyes, sleepy, interested or vigilant. Never before had the sensation presented itself, but once set up it ran through all his susceptibilities. By an absurd freak of fancy those varying eyes seemed to pierce through his lids, almost through his eyeballs. The cold perspiration that was his daily horror broke out on his forehead, and at the same moment Fraide, his leader, turned, leaned over the back of his seat and touched his knee.

Chilcote started and opened his eyes. "I—I believe I was dozing," he said confusedly.

Fraide smiled his dry, kindly smile. "A fatal admission for a member of the opposition," he said. "But I was looking for you earlier in the day, Chilcote. There is something behind this Persian affair. I believe it to be a mere first move on Russia's part. You big trading people will find it worth watching."

Chilcote shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, I don't know," he said. "I scarcely believe in it. Lakely put a match to the powder in the St. George's, but 'twill only be a noise and a puff of smoke."

But Fraide did not smile. "What is the feeling down at Wark?" he asked. "Has it awakened any interest?"

"At Wark? Oh, I—I don't quite know. I have been a little out of touch with Wark in the last few weeks. A man has so many private affairs to look to!" He was uneasy under his chief's scrutiny.

Fraide's lips parted as if to make reply, but with a certain dignified reticence he closed them again and turned away.

Chilcote leaned back in his place and furtively passed his hand over his forehead. His mind was possessed by one consideration—the consideration of himself. He glanced down the crowded, lighted house to the big glass doors; he glanced about him at his colleagues, indifferent or interested; then surreptitiously his fingers strayed to his waistcoat pocket.

Usually he carried his morphia tablets with him, but today by a lapse of memory he had left them at home. He knew this, nevertheless he continued to search, while the need of the drug rushed through him with a sense of physical sickness. He lost hold on the business of the house; unconsciously he half rose from his seat.

The map next him looked up. "Hold your ground, Chilcote," he said. "Rayforth is drying up."

With a wave of relief Chilcote dropped back into his place. Whatever the confusion in his mind it was evidently not obvious in his face.

Rayforth resumed his seat, there was the usual slight stir and pause; then Salett, the member for Salchester, rose.

With Salett's first words Chilcote's hand again sought his pocket, and again his eyes strayed toward the doors, but Fraide's erect head and stiff back just in front of him held him quiet. With an effort he pulled out his notes and smoothed them nervously; but, though his gaze was fixed on the pages, not a line of Blessington's clear writing reached his mind. He glanced at the face of the speaker, then at the faces on the treasury bench, then once more he leaned back in his seat.

The man beside him saw the movement. "Finking the dry dock?" he whispered jestingly.

"No"—Chilcote turned to him suddenly—"but I feel beastly—have felt beastly for weeks."

The other looked at him more closely. "Anything wrong?" he asked. It was a novel experience to be confided in by Chilcote.

"Oh, it's the grind—the infernal grind." As he said it it seemed to him suddenly that his strength gave way. He forgot his companion, his position, everything except the urgent

instinct that filled mind and body. Scarcely knowing what he did he rose and leaned forward to whisper in Fraide's ear.

Fraide was seen to turn, his thin face interested and concerned, then he was seen to nod once or twice in acquiescence, and a moment later Chilcote stepped quietly out of his place.

One or two men spoke to him as he hurried from the house, but he shook them off almost unheeding, and, making for the street, he walked to a cab.

The drive to Grosvenor square was a misery. Time after time he changed from one corner of the cab to the other, his acute internal pains prolonged by every delay and increased by every motion. At last, weak in all his limbs, he stepped from the vehicle at his own door.

Entering the house, he instantly mounted the stairs and passed to his own rooms. Opening the bedroom door, he peered in cautiously, then pushed the door wide. The light had been switched on, but the room was empty. With a nervous excitement scarcely to be kept in check, he entered, shut and locked the door, then moved to the wardrobe and, opening it, drew the tube of tablets from the shelf.

His hand shook violently as he carried the tube to the table. The strain of the day, the anxiety of the past hours, with their final failure, had found sudden expression. Mixing a larger dose than any he had before allowed himself, he swallowed it hastily and, walking across the room, threw himself, fully dressed, upon the bed.

## CHAPTER IV.

TO those whose sphere lies in the west of London, Fleet street is little more than a name and Clifford's inn a mere dead letter. Yet Clifford's inn lies as safely stowed away in the shadow of the law courts as any grave under a country church wall. It is as green of grass, as gray of stone, as irresponsible to the passing footstep.

Pacing the tailed in grass plot of its little court stood the house in which John Loder had his rooms. Taken at a first glance the house had the deserted air of an office, inhabited only in the early hours, but as night fell lights would be seen to show out, first on one floor, then on another—faint, human beacons unconsciously signaling each other. The rooms Loder inhabited were on the highest floor, and from their windows one might gaze philosophically on the treepots, forgetting the uneven pavement and the worn railing that hemmed them around. In the landing outside the rooms his name appeared above his door, but the paint had been soiled by time and the letters for the most part reduced to shadows, so that, taken in conjunction with the gaunt staircase and bare walls, the place had a cheerless look.

Inside, however, the effect was somewhat mitigated. The room on the right hand as one entered the small passage that served as hall was of fair size, though low ceiling. The paint of the wall paneling, like the name above the outer door, had long ago been worn to a dirty and nondescript hue, and the floor was innocent of carpet. Yet in the middle of the room stood a fine old Cromwell table, and on the plain deal bookshelves and along the mantelpiece were some valuable books—political and historical. There were no curtains on the windows and a common reading lamp with a green shade stood on a desk. It was the room of a man with few hobbies and no pleasures, who existed because he was alive and worked because he must.

Three nights after the great fog John Loder sat by his desk in the light of the green shaded lamp. The remains of a very frugal supper stood on the center table, and in the grate a small and economical looking fire was burning.

Having written for close on two hours, he pushed back his chair and stretched his cramped fingers. Then he yawned, rose and slowly walked across the room. Reaching the mantelpiece he took a pipe from the pipe rack and some tobacco from the jar that stood behind the books. His face looked tired and a little worn, as is common with men who have worked long at an ungenial task. Shredding the tobacco between his hands he slowly filled the pipe, then lighted it from the fire with a spill of twisted paper.

Almost at the moment that he applied the light the sound of steps mounting the uncarpeted stairs outside caught his attention and he raised his head to listen.

Presently the steps halted and he heard a match struck. The stranger was evidently uncertain of his whereabouts. Then the steps moved forward again and paused.

An expression of surprise crossed Loder's face and he laid down his pipe. As the visitor knocked he walked quietly across the room and opened the door.

The passage outside was dark and the newcomer drew back before the light from the room.

"Mr. Loder?" he began interrogatively. Then all at once he laughed in embarrassed apology. "Forgive me," he said. "The light rather dazzled me. I didn't realize who it was."

Loder recognized the voice as Fraide's by his acquaintance of the fog.

"Oh, it's you!" he said. "Won't you come in?" His voice was a little cold. This sudden resurrection left him surprised, and not quite pleasantly surprised. He walked back to the fireplace, followed by his guest.

The guest seemed nervous and agitated. "I must apologize for the hour of my visit," he said. "My—my time is not quite my own."

Loder waved his hand. "Whose time is his own?" he said.

Chilcote, encouraged by the remark, drew nearer to the fire. Until this moment he had refrained from looking directly at his host. Now, however, he raised his eyes, and, despite his preparation, he recoiled unavailingly before the extraordinary resemblance. Seen here, in the casual surroundings of a badly furnished and crudely lighted room, it was even more astounding than it had been in the mystery of the fog.

"Forgive me," he said again. "I am

physical, purely physical. I am bowed over against my will."

Loder smiled. The slight contempt that Chilcote had first inspired rose again, and with it a second feeling less easily defined. The man seemed so unstable, so incapable, yet so grotesquely suggestive to himself.

"The likeness is rather overwhelming," he said, "but not heavy enough to sink under. Come nearer the fire. What brought you here? Curiosity?" There was a wooden armchair by the fireplace. He indicated it with a wave of the hand, then turned and took up his snuffing pipe.

Chilcote, watching him furtively, obeyed the gesture and sat down.

"It is extraordinary," he said, as if unable to dismiss the subject. "It—it is quite extraordinary."

The other glanced round. "Let's drop it," he said. "It's so confoundedly obvious." Then his tone changed. "Won't you smoke?" he asked.

"Thanks," Chilcote began to fumble for his cigarettes.

But his host forestalled him. Taking a box from the mantelpiece, he held it out.

"My one extravagance!" he said ironically. "My resources bind me to one; and I think I have made a wise selection. It is about the only vice we haven't pay for six times over." He glanced sharply at the face so absurdly like his own. Then, lighting a fresh spill, offered his guest a light.

Chilcote moistened his cigarette and leaned forward. In the flare of the paper his face looked set and anxious, but Loder saw that the lips did not twitch as they had done on the previous occasion that he had given him a light, and a look of comprehension crossed his eyes.

"What will you have, or rather, will you have a whisky? I keep nothing else. Hospitality is one of the debarred luxuries."

Chilcote shook his head. "I seldom drink. But don't let that deter you."

Loder smiled. "I have one drink in the twenty-four hours—generally at 2 o'clock, when my night's work is done. A solitary man has to look where he is going."

"You work till 2?"

"Two or 3."

Chilcote's eyes wandered to the desk. "You write?" he asked.

The other nodded curtly. "Books?" Chilcote's tone was anxious.

Loder laughed, and the bitter note showed in his voice.

"No; not books," he said.

Chilcote leaned back in his chair and passed his hand across his face. The strong wave of satisfaction that the words woke in him was difficult to conceal.

"What is your work?"

Loder turned aside. "You must not ask that," he said shortly. "When a man has only one capacity, and the capacity has no outlet, he is apt to run to seed in a wrong direction. I cultivate weeds, at abominable labor and a very small reward." He stood with his back to the fire, facing his visitor. His attitude was a curious blending of pride, defiance and despondency.

Chilcote leaned forward again. "Why speak of yourself like that? You are a man of intelligence and education." He spoke questioningly, anxiously.

"Intelligence and education!" Loder laughed shortly. "London is cemented with intelligence. And education! What is education? The court dress necessary to presentation, the wig and gown necessary to the barrister. But do the wig and gown necessarily mean brains or the court dress royal favor? Education is the necessary. It is inducement that is essential. You should know that."

Chilcote moved restlessly in his seat. "You talk bitterly," he said.

The other looked up. "I think bitterly, which is worse. I am one of the unlucky beggars who in the expectation of money have been denied a profession—even a trade, to which to cling in time of shipwreck—and who when disaster comes drift out to sea. I warned you the other night to steer clear of me. I come under the head of 'hot-sam'."

Chilcote's face lighted. "You came a cropper?" he asked.

"No. It was some one else who came the cropper. I only dealt in results."

"Big results?"

"A drop from a probable £80,000 to a certain £800."

Chilcote glanced up. "How did you take it?" he asked.

"Oh, I was twenty-five then. I had a good many hopes and a lot of pride; but there is no place for either in a working world."

"But your people?"

"My last relation died with the fortune."

"Your friends?"

Loder laid down his pipe. "I told you I was twenty-five," he said, with the tinge of humor that sometimes crossed his manner. "Doesn't that explain things? I had never taken favors in prosperity. A change of fortune was not likely to alter my ways. As I have said, I was twenty-five." He smiled.

"When I realized my position I sold all my belongings with the exception of a table and a few books—which I stored. I put on a walking stick and let my beard grow. Then, with my entire capital in my pocket, I left England without saying goodbye to any one."

"For how long?"

"Oh, for six years. I wandered half over Europe and through a good part of Asia in the time."

"And then?"

"Then? Oh, I shaved off the beard and came back to London." He looked at Chilcote, partly contemptuous, partly amused at his curiosity.

But Chilcote sat staring in silence. The domination of the other's personality and the fullness of his achievements bewildered him.

Loder saw his bewilderment. "You wonder what the devil I came into the world for," he said. "I sometimes wonder the same myself."

might have been in such shoes as yours, wandering in legislative byways. My hopes turned that way once. But hopes, like more substantial things, belong to the past"—He stopped abruptly and looked at his companion.

The change in Chilcote had become more acute. He sat lingeringly, his lips set, his brows drawn down, his eyes set nervously in a conflict of emotions. For a space he stayed very still, avoiding Loder's eyes; then, as if decision had suddenly come to him, he turned and met his gaze.

"How if there was a future," he said, "as well as a past?"

## CHAPTER V.

FOR the space of a minute there was silence in the room; then outside in the still night three clocks simultaneously chimed 11, and their announcement was taken up and echoed by half a dozen others, loud and faint, hoarse and resonant, for all through the hours of darkness the neighborhood of Fleet street is alive with chimes.

Chilcote, startled by the jungle, rose from his seat. Then, as if driven by an uncontrollable impulse, he spoke again.

"You probably think I am mad"—he began.

Loder took his pipe out of his mouth. "I am not so presumptuous," he said quietly.

For a space the other eyed him silently, as if trying to gauge his thoughts. Then once more he broke into speech.

"Look here," he said. "I came tonight to make a proposition. When I have made it you'll first of all leer at me, as I leered when I made it to myself. Then you'll see its possibilities, as I did. Then," he paused and glanced around the room nervously, "then you'll accept it, as I did." In the uneasy haste of his speech his words broke off almost unintelligibly.

Involuntarily Loder lifted his head to report, but Chilcote put up his hand. His face was set with the obstinate determination that weak men sometimes exhibit.

"Before I begin I want to say that I am not drunk—that I am neither mad nor drunk." He looked fully at his companion with his restless glance. "I am quite sane—quite reasonable."

Again Loder essayed to speak, but again he put up his hand.

"No. Hear me out. You told me something of your story. I'll tell you something of mine. You'll be the first person, man or woman, that I have confided in for ten years. You say you have been treated shabbily. I have treated myself shabbily, which is harder to reconcile. I had every chance, and I chucked every chance away."

There was a strained pause, then again Loder lifted his head.

"Morphine?" he said very quietly.

Chilcote wheeled around with a scared gesture. "How did you know that?" he asked sharply.

The other smiled. "It wasn't guessing. It wasn't even deduction. You told me or as good as told me in the fog when we talked of Lexington. You were unstrung that night, and I—well, perhaps one gets overbearing from living alone." He smiled again.

Chilcote collapsed into his former seat and passed his handkerchief across his forehead.

Loder watched him for a space. Then he spoke. "Why don't you pull up?" he said. "You are a young man still."



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## THE MASQUERADER.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

still at Oxford when he inherited. Almost his first act was to reverse my grandfather's early move by going north and piecing together the family friendship. He married his first cousin, and then, with the Chilcote prestige revived and the shipping money to back it, he entered on his ambition, which was to represent East Wark in the Conservative interest. It was a big fight, but he won—as much by personal influence as by any other. He was an aristocrat, but he was a keen business man as well. The combination carries weight with your lower classes. He never did much in the house, but he was a power to his party in Wark. They still use his name there to conjure with."

Loder leaned forward interestedly.

"Robert Chilcote?" he said. "I have heard of him. One of those fine, unostentatious figures—strong in action, a little narrow in outlook, perhaps, but essential to a country's staying power. You have every reason to be proud of your father."

Chilcote laughed suddenly. "How easily we can slip when a matter is important! My father may have been a little narrow in outlook, but he should have left me to climb to his pedestal."

Loder's eyes questioned. In his newly awakened interest he had let his pipe go out.

"Don't you grasp my meaning?" Chilcote went on. "My father died and I was elected for East Wark. You may say that if I had no real inclination for the position I could have kicked, but I tell you I couldn't. Every local interest, political and commercial, hung upon the candidate being a Chilcote. I did what eight men out of ten would have done. I yielded to pressure."

"It was a fine opening!" The words escaped Loder.

"Most prisons have wide gates!" Chilcote laughed again unpleasantly. "That was six years ago. I had started on the morphia track four years earlier, but up to my father's death I had it under my thumb, or believed I had, and in the realization of my new responsibilities and the excitement of the political fight I almost put it aside. For several months after I entered parliament I worked. I believe I made one speech that marked me as a coming man. He laughed derisively. "I even married?"

"Married?"

"Yes—a girl of nineteen, the ward of a great politician. It was a brilliant marriage, politically as well as socially, but it didn't work. I was born without the capacity for love. First the social life pulled on me, then my work grew irksome. There was only one factor to make life endurable—morphia. Before six months were out I had fully admitted that."

"But your wife?"

"Oh, my wife knew nothing—knew nothing. It is the political business, the heavily routine of the political life, that is wearing me out. He stopped nervously, then hurried on again. "I tell you it's hard to see the same faces, to sit in the same seat day in, day out, knowing all the time that you must hold yourself in hand, must keep your grip on the reins."

"It is always possible to apply for the Chilcote Hundreds."

"To retire? Possible to retire?"

Chilcote broke into a loud, sarcastic laugh. "You don't know what the local pressure of a place like Wark stands for. Twenty times I have been within an ace of chucking the whole thing. Once last year I wrote privately to Yale, one of our big men there, and hinted that my health was bad. Two hours after he had read my letter he was in my study. Had I been in Greenland the result would have been the same. No resignation is a meaningless word to a man like me."

Loder looked down. "I see," he said slowly. "I see."

"Then you see everything—the difficulty, the isolation of the position. Five years ago—three—even two years ago—I was able to endure it. Now it gets more unbearable with every month. The day is bound to come when—when"—he paused, hesitating nervously—"when it will be physically impossible for me to be at my post."

Loder remained silent.

"Physically impossible," Chilcote repeated excitedly. "Until lately I was able to calculate to count upon myself to some extent—but yesterday I received a shock—yesterday I discovered that—that—again he hesitated painfully—"that I have passed the stage when one may calculate."

The situation was growing more embarrassing. To hide its awkwardness, Loder moved back to the grate and rebuilt the fire, which had fallen low.

Chilcote still excited by his unusual vehemence, followed him, taking up a position by the mantelpiece.

"Well," he said, looking down.

Very slowly Loder rose from his task. "Well," he reiterated.

"Have you nothing to say?"

"Nothing, except that your story is unique and that I suppose I am flattered by your confidence. His voice was intentionally brusque.

Chilcote paid no attention to the voice. Taking a step forward he laid his fingers on the lapel of Loder's coat.

"I have passed the stage where I can count upon myself," he said, "and I want to count upon somebody else. I want to keep my place in the world's eyes and yet be free."

Loder drew back involuntarily, contempt struggling with bewilderment in his expression.

Chilcote lifted his head. "By an extraordinary chance," he said, "you can do for me what no other man in creation could do. It was suggested to me unconsciously by the story of a book—a book in which men changed identities. I saw nothing in it at the time, but this morning, as I lay in bed, sick with yesterday's flu, it came back to me. It rushed over my mind in an inspiration. It will save me and make you. I'm not insulting you, though you'd like to think so."

Without remark Loder freed himself from the other's touch and walked back to his desk. His anger, his pride, and, against his will, his excitement were all aroused.

He sat down, leaned his elbow on the desk and took his face between his



## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181  
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, December 15, 1906.

Still there is hope for the benighted region; Kentucky has elected four Republican Representatives to Congress this year.

John T. Coughlin was re-elected Mayor of Fall River on Tuesday by a majority of 999. Pitty he could not have made it an even thousand.

The Republican members-elect of the Senate and House in the General Assembly will come together for an informal conference on Thursday next.

If President Roosevelt attempts to enforce treaty rights in regard to Japanese on our Pacific coast then San Francisco proposes to secede. We hope she will take her earthquakes with her.

The management of the Homestead mine, Deadwood, S. D., controlled by the Hearst estate, has given in to the demand of the men for an eight-hour day and the threatened strike has been called off.

The new representative council for this city will be made up of eight bankers, six lawyers, four doctors, four editors and printers, one admiral, and lots of other people; principally other people.

New York Times Washington special says: President Roosevelt is considering the idea of sending a special message to Congress recommending legislation on the supply of cars by railroads.

Henry White, who is accredited to Newport and Rhode Island, though he is only a summer resident in this city, has been appointed by the President Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

They lauged a Negro and a white man together from the same scaffold in Georgia the other day. It is curious that the white man did not raise the race question and object to being launched into eternity in company with the colored brother.

Governor-elect Higgins in making selections for his staff ignored Newport entirely. Why is that? Were there so many aspirants that His Excellency, to be, was afraid of offending some of the faithful by choosing one among so many willing ones?

The Democratic members-elect of the General Assembly are working overtime preparing rules and concocting amendments to the Constitution of the State. They expect to have a delightful time enacting the same during the coming session of the Legislature.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer was not "looking backward" at all when she brought the President to make her husband Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, Minister to England and France. She did not want much, it is singular that the President was so ungallant as not to comply with her request.

Since the United States went into the Panama canal project the cash balance in the treasury has increased \$50,000,000, the circulation of the country has increased \$800,000,000, and the per capita circulation nearly \$5, a financial situation showing even a higher degree of prosperity than was expected by the sanguine.

William H. Moody of Massachusetts is now Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland is Attorney General, Victor H. Metcalf of California is Secretary of the Navy and Oscar S. Straus of New York is Secretary of Commerce and Labor. All these appointments by the President were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Mayor-elect McCarthy of Providence is in trouble. He has a police commissioner to appoint. He frankly says he wants to appoint a Democrat, but he knows the Board of Aldermen will turn him down. So now he asks the people of that city to tell him whom to appoint, hoping thus to get enough public sentiment behind him to pull his nominee through.

If this isn't the height of egotism. Some friend of the New York Evening Post tells President Roosevelt: "The trouble with you is that you are narrow-minded. You don't like the New York Evening Post. You don't see that the Evening Post is necessary to make people accept you as the least of two evils." The friend then tells the President what he has told the President and that paper prints it as an oracle of the highest wisdom.

## The New Haven Problem.

A financial writer says President C. S. Mellen, of the New Haven road, is engaged in threshing out at least four serious problems in connection with the development of that system, any one of which will put to the test his ability as a railroad man. They are:

1, the strengthening of the main line of the New Haven, between Boston and New York, to enable it to cope with the enormous traffic being thrust upon it, and to enable it to give improving service.

2, the congestion at the Grand Central Station.

3, the maintenance of the position of

the New Haven road in the coastwise transportation field between Boston and New York.

4, the utilization of the trolley system dominated by the New Haven road. There are few more intricate problems of railroad development anywhere than these. President Mellen has a free hand and an excellent credit for financing their solution. Though little is being said publicly, the eyes of bankers and railroad men in the East are keenly watching the progress being made.

Reconstruction of the New Haven road is pretty well advanced, and this situation is well in hand. When President Mellen came out of the North-west a few years ago, he found a plant wholly unable to cope with the requirements made on it. So great progress has been made that it is safe to say in the language of one railroad man "that the ties would snap and the bridges break if the service on the New Haven road today were put in force over the New Haven road of three years since."

The Grand Central station problem is a more serious one. The facilities there are wholly inadequate, and the congestion resulting has caused no end of complaint. It is very doubtful if the New York Central management are taking the same steps to meet the conditions as the New Haven management would if it had a free rein in the matter.

The supremacy of the New Haven in the Boston and New York coastwise transportation field is, without question, being somewhat contested by Charles W. Morse. The Metropolitan Steamship line has been a competitor for freight business between New York and Boston and the new Morse passenger boats are bound to divert considerable passenger traffic this way. So far as the freight traffic goes, there is reason to believe that the New Haven road has been gaining ground steadily. Early in the month one of the largest shipping concerns in all New England which has hitherto been sending its freight over the Morse line, turned all its freight over to the New Haven lines.

The New Haven has in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000 in steamship construction under way for the Boston and New York service, three of which are for the outside route. The steamer Plymouth is being rebuilt at a great expense, and the most palatial Sound liner in existence is being constructed at very heavy cost.

When President Mellen took charge of the New Haven road, it controlled a very few miles of trolley road. He saw at once, however, that a proposition applied to the New Haven system which applied to no other great railroad in the whole country, viz.: that over 50 per cent. of its gross earnings represented passenger revenue. He saw that electric trolley lines were expanding at a very rapid pace, and that the welfare of the New Haven called for the immediate co-ordination of its lines with the electric lines in the New Haven's territory.

In the space of three short years trolley lines dominated by the New Haven road have expanded to a great total of 1300 miles—65 per cent. of the total mileage of the New Haven proper. Its gross earnings are running at the rate of \$16,000,000 per annum, more than twice the gross earnings of the New York, Ontario & Western, and 45 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Boston & Maine.

## Debt of Cities.

To all appearance problems of internal government in the United States are becoming largely questions of city government. According to a statement just given out by the Census Bureau, the present debt of cities of the United States containing over 8,000 inhabitants was in excess of \$1,800,000,000, or greater than that of the combined debt of the national and state governments and of the counties, school districts and other minor divisions. The receipts and disbursements of those cities were greater than those of the United States government in 1902, though somewhat less than those of the national government in its last fiscal year, while exceeding the receipts and disbursements of all state and local governments, exclusive of municipalities. A little less than a third of the people of the United States resided in 1900 in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over; in a few decades the Census Bureau predicts those cities will contain more than one-half of the people of the country.

One of the humors of the situation at Pittsburg is the treatment of strangers as suspicious characters. It is the impression of visitors that the individuals who have been making so much trouble for the Pittsburg police will be found well smoked.—St. Louis Times Democrat.

New Bedford's ancient city hall was gutted by fire Tuesday morning; loss some \$40,000.

## Weather Bulletin.

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Washington D. C. Dec. 15, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 18 to 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 15 to 19. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 17, cross west of Rockies country by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.

This disturbance will be of more than usual force or intensity throughout its march across the continent but as compared with the general weather of this

December it will belong to the mild disturbances. The general trend and the average temperatures will be upward and higher than usual. Precipitation will be less than usual.

Fifth disturbance of Dec. will reach Pacific coast about 22, cross west of Rockies country by close of 23, great central valleys 24 to 26, eastern states 27. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 22, great central valleys 24, eastern states 26. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 25, great central valleys 27, eastern states 29.

This disturbance will bring a great high temperature wave and will be followed by the most severe cold wave of the month. All weather features of these storms will be at their greatest severity on the east side of the continent increasing in force or intensity, in extent and severity from the time they leave the Pacific slope till they reach and pass off the Atlantic.

The cold wave of this disturbance will be of greater intensity and of greater importance than the other weather features of this disturbance that will precede it and I advise all who live about the lower lakes, the upper Ohio valleys and all section east of them, to prepare for strenuous weather about and following Dec. 27.

Probabilities favor a great change in the weather conditions as we enter the new year. I am very thoroughly of opinion that my forecasts of 1907 weather will be the most complete, the nearest perfect and the most important ever made by myself or any other person. I have made a great improvement in my method of calculating the coming weather and I will be able to apply the results of this improvement to next year's forecasts. I am using the utmost care in preparing the 1907 forecasts.

Six months have past since Chief Moore promised that the U. S. weather bureau would give the people long range weather forecasts. He seems to be making no progress in the matter.

From Dec. 27 to Jan. 3 the earth will experience magnetic storms and of more than four days from Dec. 30 I expect earthquakes in sections where these shocks sometimes occur. I hold that earthquakes occur when moon, earth, sun and planets occupy relative positions that cause electrical shocks. Experiments with magnets teach us the laws of magnetism.

Mrs. LaForge, wife of Mr. Philip LaForge, is seriously ill at her residence on Touro Park West.

## NEW EXECUTIVES

Elections in Several Cities of the Old Bay State

## THURSTON MEETS DEFEAT

City Government of Entire Non-Partisan Character Chosen at Cambridge—No License Gains in This Year's Elections

Boston, Dec. 12.—Changes in administration in six of the 19 Massachusetts cities which held elections yesterday will take place on Jan. 1 and next. May three cities where liquor has been sold will return to no license communities. Nine mayors were re-elected, two will retire voluntarily this year in favor of new aspirants for office, while in Boston and Newton the present incumbents are serving a two-year term.

It has been years since so many mayors failed to have their administrations endorsed. Those who were defeated were Mayors Wallis of Beverly, Thurston of Cambridge, Casey of Lowell, Warren of Malden, Dwyer of Medford and Barton of Melrose.

The cities which changed from "wet" to "dry" were Chelsea, Newburyport and Salem. The vote on license in these cities last year showed a tendency toward no license, and this tendency, the temperance advocates, led by the clergy, made a strong effort to prevent further sale of liquor.

The feature of the day was the return in Cambridge to the old form of non-partisan government through the defeat of Mayor Thurston and the election of a city government entirely of a non-partisan character. While Thurston was hindered in his campaign through a long delay over the settlement of the question of his nomination in the Democratic caucus, the rest of the Democratic ticket was selected two weeks before the election, so that the voters had sufficient opportunity to make their choice. All were defeated.

In 10 of the cities outside of Boston the Republican candidates for mayor were successful, in three others the Democratic candidates won, while in the other five national politics did not figure, candidates running on citizen, non-partisan and good government tickets.

An examination of the vote on the license question outside of Boston shows that in eight cities there was a gain for license of 4382, while in 30 cities there was a gain for no-license of 3088, a net gain in favor of license in the 18 cities of 304 votes. As five cities last week showed a net gain for license of 1483 and eight showed a net gain for no-license of 3407, the result of the elections this year in 31 out of 33 cities show that the no-license cause made a net gain of 1525 votes.

The following is a list of mayors elected, with pluralities:

City	Mayor	Plu.	Lic.
Beverly	.....Dow	341	No
Cambridge	.....Wardwell N.P.	478	No
Chelsea	.....Willard Rep	453	No
Chicopee	.....Taylor Rep	241	Yes
Everett	.....Boydton Cit	975	No
Fall River	.....Coughlin Dem	469	Yes
Holyoke	.....Avery Rep	791	Yes
Lowell	.....Parnham Rep	824	Yes
Lynn	.....Barney Rep	2232	Yes
Malden	.....McCarthy Cit	282	No
Medford	.....Brewer G. Gov	501	No
Melrose	.....Moore Rep	42	No
Newburyport	.....Hunt Cit	79	No
Newton	.....(no mayor elected)		
Salem	.....Phinck Rep	1109	No
Somerville	.....Grimmons Rep	1400	No
Woburn	.....Blodgett Rep	136	Yes
Worcester	.....Duggan Dem	1913	Yes

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROWN KIDNEY TABLETS  
Druggists refund money if fails to cure. E. W. GLOVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

## Washington Matters.

A Number of Important Matters Before Congress—The New Japanese Treaty—The Inheritance Tax—Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1906.

Congress has gotten started in good shape, and the only trouble with one who is trying to keep abreast of happenings under the dome is to select the most interesting of the many things that are happening every day. The Ship Subsidy Bill, the Currency Bill, the 25th Infantry bill, the Deep Waterways Congress, the Japanese row, the Bailey case and the coal lands inquiry, as well as Secretary Bonaparte's report and a number of minor matters, are all very urgently to the front. It is safe to say that some of them will soon become exhausted and dropped to the rear, but at the present moment there is plenty of doings.

One of the most talked about, although not the most important proposition, is the possible new Japanese treaty. This while a possibility, is not at all probable. The Japanese situation was given a fresh flip by the President's reference to the subject in his message. The people of the Pacific coast immediately got up in arms, and the most urgent question asked was what the President meant by reference to the use of military force on behalf of the Japanese in California. This was an expression perhaps unfortunate in that it revived the old question of State's rights. It was explained after the President's interview with Senator Perkins, on the basis that what the President meant was merely that the assistance of the military forces would be used if necessary to protect the Japanese on the coast from physical violence. Now there has never been any danger of physical violence, and the contingency of military intervention is so remote that it is almost a pity the phrase was ever used at all.

As to the treaty, there is no likelihood of such a document being submitted to the Senate until the question of the Japanese school children in San Francisco is settled. What the people of the Pacific coast want is a Japanese treaty on the same basis as that with China, to exclude Japanese laborers. There is no likelihood that Japan would ever consent to such an agreement. Certainly it cannot be brought up until the question of school exclusion is settled, and after that is settled to the satisfaction of the westerners, it is not likely that Japan would consent to an exclusion act, even if it came to entirely breaking off diplomatic relations.

Perhaps the next matter of general interest is that of the inheritance tax. Representative Perkins of New York has already introduced a bill which he believes is along the line that the President intends. Briefly it contemplates levying a tax, ranging from 75 cents on \$100, up to \$5,000 on every \$100 on large legacies. The sliding scale is arranged something in this way, where the legacy does not exceed \$25,000 and the beneficiary is a legal ancestor, wife, brother or sister of the deceased, the tax is only 75 cents on a \$100; where the beneficiary is a descendant of a brother or sister, the tax is \$1.50 on a \$100; where the beneficiary is a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister, the tax is \$3.00 on a \$100. As the relationship becomes more distant the tax increases up to \$5.00 on a \$100, where the money is left to a person who is not a blood relation. On bequests to religious, literary, or charitable organizations, and to educational institutions, no taxes are levied unless the bequest is more than \$10,000. There is an additional provision for an increase in the tax up to sums in excess of \$30,000,000, at this point the tax would amount to 25 per cent. or 4 per cent. of the total bequest. In order to prevent undue hardship in realizing on estates where much money is needed to meet the tax, the bill provides for deferred payment of taxes up to three years, the deferred payment drawing interest at 6 per cent. This, it will be seen, provides against sacrificing lands or securities where a large estate has to be settled.

It is not known just what is going to be done with the estate currency bill, in fact no such bill has yet been presented; but it is understood that the committee of Senator Aldrich is now at work on such a measure, and it will be presented at an early day. The bill is supposed to embody all the recommendations of the Currency Commission, which recently met in Washington. The measure stands a fighting show for passage, but the press of other business is rather against it.

There is an immense amount of interest in the alleged frauds connected with the coal lands in Wyoming. Reference has been made to this matter before in these letters, but the Washington papers seem just to have awakened to the fact that such crookedness was in existence, and one of the most conservative sheets here came out this week with a long statement to the effect that thousands of acres of land worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been illegally secured by the Union Pacific Railroad and kindred lines, and that the facts had been suppressed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Interior Department.

As a matter of fact none of this information has ever been withheld; it was all an open volume during the hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission recently in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City. Much of the testimony was suppressed but it was suppressed by almost every newspaper, which for some reason or other was afraid to print it. The facts are being rapidly accumulated in Washington, and will doubtless lead to a searching investigation which will involve at least two United States Senators and other agents of the government, and will furnish more of a sensation than the trial of Blinger Herman and the late Senator Mitchell.

A very interesting device was installed in the Capitol this week by which it will be possible for a member to sit in his Committee room and hear by telephone all the proceedings on the floor of the House or Senate. The new machine is merely an adaptation of the old microphone, which has been known to scientists for the past fifteen years, but its practical application in the Capitol is a new development, and if it is permanently installed may result in Congressmen never having to go to the floor of the House or Senate but gleaming all their impressions of the debates from microphone conversations and a perusal of the Congressional record.

"And the name is to be"—asked the suave minister as he approached the font with the precious armful of fat and flourishes.  
"Augustus Philip Ferdinandus Codrington Chesterfield Livingston Snooks."  
"Dear, dear" (turning to the sexton). "A little more water, Mr. Perkins, if you please."—London Tit-Bits.

## The Surplus.

Fiscal statistics, such as those given out a few days before Secretary Shaw sent his report to Congress, are of a kind to which finance ministers everywhere are not accustomed. The receipts for the month of November amounted to \$55,002,498, while the expenditures were only \$48,321,000, leaving a balance of \$7,200,000 on the side of receipts. The receipts for the five months of the fiscal year, which had elapsed at the close of November, amounted to \$272,549,138, and the expenditures to \$258,571,115, so that there was a surplus for the five months amounting to over \$16,700,000. At this time last year there was a deficit of over \$12,000,000, yet, as we know, there was a surplus of over \$25,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. It is not strange, therefore, to find that Secretary Shaw officially estimates the surplus at the end of the current fiscal year at \$58,000,000 in round numbers, while there are suggestions that it may reach a higher figure.

The East Side barbers at New York have decided that there shall be no more three-cent shaves.

## ARTHUR BROWN DEAD

He Refused to Make a Statement Before Passing Away

Washington, Dec. 13.—Former United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, who was shot in his apartments at the Hotel Raleigh Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley of Salt Lake City, died at midnight last night. Mrs. Bradley was arraigned on the charge of murder. Her attorneys will set up the defense that she was justified under the "unwritten law" in shooting Brown.

One of the assistant district attorneys made another fruitless effort last night to secure an ante-mortem statement, but Brown refused to talk.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Alice Brown of Columbus, O., the former senator's son and daughter respectively, were at the bedside when he expired. He had been unconscious for several hours.

Mr. Brown came to the senate in 1890, when Utah was admitted to the Union. He served about 15 months. He was to appear as counsel before the supreme court of the United States on Monday in a mining case and was followed here by Mrs. Bradley who, it is said, learned of his appointment to meet Mrs. Anna E. Adams, mother of Minnie Adams, the actress. In New York after he had appeared before the supreme court. Mrs. Bradley left for Washington. Immediately and registered at the Hotel Raleigh as Mrs. Anna Brown. According to a statement made by Brown shortly after he was shot he found Mrs. Bradley in his room going through his private papers. She demanded that he marry her at once and when he refused she shot him. There was no eye-witness of the tragedy.

Known—Fishes & Co. died  
Winston, Conn., Dec. 12.—As a result of a brain condition between two double-hipped sheds late last night four young men and one young woman were badly injured and several others received more or less painful lacerations.

Presented—The President  
Washington, Dec. 12.—The president has received a letter from the Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. S. D. Hays, in which he has been informed that the present minister to Mexico, Mr. S. D. Hays, has been notified by the president.

## Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., Eliza A., widow of Christy A. Hunt, aged 75 years, formerly of East Greenwich, R. I.  
In this city, 12th inst., Ruth, widow of Paul Barker, formerly of Middletown, in the 85th year of her age.  
In this city, 13th inst., Alice Rochester, daughter of Arthur R. and Helen Rosson, aged 4 years and 4 months.  
11th inst., Elizabeth R., wife of Edward O. Riggs, aged 45 years.  
In Middletown, 12th inst., Robert Jason Grinnell, aged 61 years.

## Furnished Cottages, Jamestown, R. I.

At Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, Mr. Taylor has an office on Narragansett avenue, near corner of Greene Lane, where furnished cottages for the summer season can be rented, prices from \$200 up to \$2,000. Excellent, with ample accommodation, obtainable from \$400 to \$700. Jamestown office open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9:30 till 5:30 o'clock, from April 1st to October every year.

Mr. A. O. D. Taylor, Jamestown, or Mr. Hugh L. Taylor at the Jamestown office every day.

Newport office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

A. O. D. TAYLOR,  
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
Carter's  
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.  
FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORMID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.  
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.									
Month	Day	Moon	High	Low	Day	Moon	High	Low	Day
Dec.	15	17	10:14	4:34	18	18	11:14	5:34	19
	16	18	12:14	6:34	19	19	1:14	7:34	20
	17	19	1:14	8:34	20	20	2:14	8:34	21
	18	20	2:14	9:34	21	21	3:14	9:34	22
	19	21	3:14	10:34	22	22	4:14	10:34	23
	20	22	4:14	11:34	23	23	5:14	11:34	24
	21	23	5:14	12:34	24	24	6:14	12:34	25

Last Quarter, 24th day, 8h. 45m. morning.  
New Moon, 26th day, 1h. 45m. morning.  
First Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 45m. evening.  
Full Moon, 31st day, 11h. 45m. evening.

## A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Bruggins are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 10 days. 50c.

## CLEVELAND HOUSE.

27 CLARKE STREET.

A comfortable, pleasant home for Permanent or Transient Guests. Having all modern improvements and conveniences.  
New throughout. Large airy rooms, single or en suite.



House is heated by hot water. Electricity and gas in each room. Modern plumbing. Hardwood finish, enameled walls.

Especially adapted for a family house. All home cooking.

\$2 per day. Special terms to permanent guests.

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Cornelius Moriarty,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

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## Six New

## Panoramic

## Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION,  
WASHINGTON SQUARE  
BEACON ROCK,  
THE BEACH,  
HARBOR FRONT,  
THE CLIFFS.

2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY

Geo. H. Carr, Wm. F. Clarke, Chas. D. Dudgeon, 5 & 10 Cent Store, Landers & Son, Wm. H. Mumford, W. T. Rutledge, D. R. Sullivan, A. A. Stagg, S. S. Thompson, Washington Square News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co. and by the publishers.

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## PUBLISHING COMPANY

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## NEW

AND

## Improved Varieties

## VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

## Fernando Barker.



## OLD STYLE SUITS

Simplified Spelling Idea Receives  
a Knockout Blow

## THE PRESIDENT YIELDS

Signified Intention to Revoke  
Order For New Spelling In  
Case Congress Opposed It,  
Which Was Speedily Done

Washington, Dec. 14.—President Roosevelt will withdraw his simplified spelling order to the public printer and hereafter all documents from the executive departments will again be printed in the old-fashioned style.

Representative Landis of the joint congressional committee on spelling had a conference with the president, who said that he did not wish to have spelling overshadow matters of great importance and expressed a willingness to revoke his order for the new spelling in case the house of representatives should go on record as opposed to the system. Accordingly, late yesterday afternoon Landis introduced the following resolution in the house:

Resolved, That the sense of the house of representatives is that hereafter in printing records, documents or other publications authorized by law, ordered by congress or other branch thereof, or emanating from the executive departments, their branches or bureaus, and independent officers of the government the government printing office should observe and not alter the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language.

The system of reform spelling was put into effect by the president during the recess of congress, and all public documents supplied to the executive departments have been printed in the simplified way. These documents have been pouring in on congress ever since the opening day, much to the dissatisfaction of a large majority of the members of the house. As a result the government printing office has used two forms of spelling in public print—the old method for congress and the reformed methods for the executive departments. This caused confusion and comment unfavorable to the reform, and finally was made an issue between the legislative and executive departments, the judicial department having previously frowned upon the president's order.

The committee on printing, in its favorable report on the Landis resolution, said: "The executive order, under which many public documents have already been printed, has now been in force for more than three months. It has been extensively exploited, and the public has had ample opportunity to digest the arguments presented in its favor. Without taking issue as to the relative merits of any form of spelling, it is evident that public sentiment, as reflected in the newspapers, magazines and other publications, has not been favorable to the proposed innovation."

"In the opinion of the committee, any departure from the recognized standards of orthography cannot with safety, satisfaction or economy be taken until congress and the executive shall agree upon the adoption of other orthographic methods."

**Collapse of "Terrible Terry"**  
Stamford, Conn., Dec. 10.—"Terry" McGovern, the pugilist, who collapsed a few days ago in Brooklyn, was brought to the sanitarium here, where he was received about two years ago and where he created a sensation by walking away. Dr. Creamer states that McGovern's collapse is complete, incipient paresis being threatened.

**Accused of Heresy Charge**  
Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—Rev. George C. Cox, rector of Calvary Episcopal church, was last night acquitted of the charge of heresy by the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio. The case had its origin in a letter written by Cox to Bishop Vincent, in which Cox declared that his sympathy was with Dr. Crapsey.

**Killed by Mad Dog's Bite**  
Providence, Dec. 10.—The third death from rabies in this state since the present mad dog scare broke out occurred when Michael Devlin, 40 years of age, succumbed to the disease. Devlin was bitten in the hand at Riverside. The other two deaths have been those of an English farmer and a boy in Woonsocket.

**Quakes in New Hampshire**  
Plymouth, N. H., Dec. 11.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt last evening in the Pemigewasset valley, one about 7.30 o'clock at Tilton and another in this vicinity two hours later. Neither resulted in material damage, a few dishes being broken and a chimney falling in Tilton.

**No Fishing Friction Expected**  
St. Johns, Dec. 11.—Inasmuch as there is little likelihood of further friction over the fisheries question this season, the British cruiser Brilliant will leave Bay of Islands on Saturday next for St. Johns, whence she will proceed for England.

**Meat Labels Unreliable**  
London, Dec. 14.—Dr. Collingworth has issued a report on the inspection of meat at the Smithfield market, in which he expresses regret that the American label, guaranteeing the inspection of meat from the United States, is, according to experience, no guarantee as to the condition of the meat in question.

## EPOCH IN HISTORY

Culmination of Struggle Between  
Church and State

## FRANCE ENFORCES LAW

End of Public Catholic Worship  
and Ousting of Cardinal Rich-  
ard, Bishops and Priests—Papal  
Secretary Expelled

Paris, Dec. 12.—The struggle which began in 1880 with the banishment of the Jesuits ended yesterday with the legal rupture of the bond which for practically a thousand uninterrupted years had united church and state. By refusing to make the required declaration under the public meeting law of 1881, public Catholic worship, except by sectarian organizations, becomes illegal.

Formal notice was served on Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, and the bishops and parish priests of this department that they must leave their residences today. Notices were served on the clergy in the other departments that they must leave their residences on Thursday or Friday.

Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the papal nunciature here since the recall of the nuncio, was arrested upon an order expelling him from France and was conducted to the frontier last night. The residence of Montagnini was searched by the police. Immense quantities of documents found at the nunciature were seized and taken to police headquarters.

A courier from the papal secretary of state, bearing dispatches from Rome, was turned back at the frontier.

After a meeting of the cabinet ministers yesterday it was announced that on Dec. 14 Premier Clemenceau will ask parliament to suppress the pensions of the clergy, to liquidate the public property of Catholics and to distribute the presbyteries, seminaries, and to authorize the government to expel ecclesiastics whose presence is considered dangerous to the public peace.

Although seven-eighths of the inhabitants of this city are nominally Catholics, in no parts of the city were the churches crowded yesterday. Even at Notre Dame cathedral, where a solemn high mass was celebrated, the edifice was only half filled. The officiating clergy read the regular offices for the week as usual, without referring to their illegal status today.

Cardinal Richard and many of the bishops have begun to remove their private effects from the episcopal mansions, and the clergy are preparing to leave their residences and move into hired lodgings. The parish priests have received many offers of places in which to hold religious services, but there is no indication that they intend to take advantage of the sole remaining chance to retain their churches, namely, by making the declarations called for by the law. The government is calm, although the ministers realize that additional legislative power will be necessary if serious trouble occurs.

Premier Clemenceau, replying to a question in the chamber of deputies last night as to the reason for the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini, said it was because of his complicity with prominent clergymen of Paris, against whom proceedings were pending in inciting churchgoers to rebellion. Interference by foreigners on orders from Rome in the politics of France, he declared, was not permissible.

The premier, amid thunders of applause, tersely summed up the situation, declaring that the government's conciliatory proposition towards the church had been exhausted and that it had been decided in future to leave the issue on Rome.

"If the church wishes," the premier continued, "there is still time to avoid a battle. We offer her the law of 1881, made for all Frenchmen, and submitting thereto she will have peace; but otherwise by seeking us, she will find us."

Paris, Dec. 13.—The clergy of Paris issued special appeals last night to their parishioners to be present at the churches today at the first mass celebrated outside the pale of the law. The government, however, purposes to proceed gently. These services will not be broken up, but policemen will be in attendance to note infractions of the law and the officiating priests before the nearest justice of the peace.

The indications are against anything which might be dignified by the name of religious war, and the prompt expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the papal nunciature here since the recall of the nuncio, coupled with the threats to expel recalcitrant clergymen from France, has had a sobering influence. The militant Catholics are in a hopeless minority, and the masses are either indifferent or inclined to side with the government.

Paris, Dec. 14.—There was a total absence yesterday of any of the sensational or dynastic incidents anticipated in alarmist quarters in connection with the execution of the law of separation. The parish priests everywhere celebrated mass in the presence of unusually large congregations, but the actions of the authorities were confined to noting infractions of the law and citing the priests and vicars to appear before justices of the peace.

**Killed Man With Umbrella**  
Hartford, Dec. 13.—Judge Roraback sentenced Michael Niro to from one to three years for manslaughter, he having been convicted of killing Bernardino Desenzu by stabbing him through the eye with an umbrella.

**Women to Have New College**  
General, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The proposition of William Smith of this city, to found a college for women in connection with Hobart college, has been accepted by the Hobart board of trustees. The new college will be known as the William Smith college for women. Smith's gift amounts to approximately \$247,000.

## DECLARES INNOCENCE

Life Prisoner Pardoned After  
Forty-Three Years in Prison

Augusta, Me., Dec. 14.—The governor's council granted a full pardon to Ephraim Gilman, who has been for 43 years in the state prison serving a life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Harriet B. Swan. The murder was committed in 1861.

During the 43 years that he has been at the prison Gilman has been a model prisoner. Ever since his conviction he has stoutly denied his guilt, and now, after he has satisfied the demands of the law and is once more a free man, he asserts his innocence with renewed vigor.

Gilman is 68 years of age, but looks like a man a score of years younger. He stands erect and his hair has just begun to turn silver. He has a remarkably good physique and is seldom ill. He says he feels fully capable of earning his own living, but this he will have to be called on to do, as he will have a home with a niece, who is well able to provide for his material welfare.

**May Accept Manufacturers' Offer**  
New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 14.—Meetings of the Spinners and Weavers' unions were held last evening to act on the rejection by the cotton mill agents of the union demand for a 10 percent increase in wages. In both the union meetings a secret ballot was taken and it was voted that the result of this ballot should not be made public until tonight. It is believed that the unions favor accepting the 7½ percent offered by the manufacturers, but adding a formal protest to the acceptance.

**Perhaps a Pyromaniac**  
Providence, Dec. 14.—Continually vacillating between confessions and denials of setting lumber yard fires in this city recently, Eugene P. Warren, aged 28, who has been under surveillance by the detective department for several days, has been adjudged of unsound mind and ordered committed to the state hospital for the insane. He has spent nearly half his life there. It is said that when he was confined in the state hospital Warren was regarded as a pyromaniac.

**Shops Start at Early Age**  
Lynn, Mass., Dec. 14.—After Elizabeth Casey, 13 years old, had been arrested while in a department store shoplifting, the detectives who searched her home found about \$200 worth of goods which they believed had been stolen. The goods filled two trunks and a bureau. The mother of the Casey girl is a widow and supports herself and four children by doing laundry work. She denied all knowledge of the child's alleged thefts.

**Wants Municipal Investigation**  
Boston, Dec. 14.—Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the city council an order calling for the appointment of a financial committee to thoroughly examine the finances of the city. He wants representative Boston business men to do this work. He does not believe that Boston should be investigated by a legislative committee, holding that the taxpayers are competent to see if their money is being expended judiciously, honestly and properly.

**Stringent Smallpox Regulations**  
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 14.—In consequence of a smallpox outbreak in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the United States health authorities have issued stringent regulations to inspectors of passengers on train from over the border. All passengers on trains from Canada are required to give evidence that they do not come from smallpox infected districts. Travelers are also obliged to furnish proof of recent vaccination.

**Cannot Seize Liquors in Transit**  
Augusta, Me., Dec. 12.—The law court last night handed down a verdict in the Androscoggin county case of state versus intoxicating liquors, the Grand Trunk Railway company of Canada claimant. The decision rules that liquors cannot be seized in transit and that the transit does not end until after the goods leave a car. The seizure in question was made at the Grand Trunk station at Lewiston last spring.

**Man and Woman Badly Burned**  
Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 13.—Samuel Blais and Mrs. Fred Lize, aged 25, were probably fatally burned in a fire following the explosion of a kerosene lamp in Blais' hands last night in a boarding house. Mrs. Lize was burned badly on the face, neck, arms and legs. There is little hope for her recovery. Blais is in a critical condition, having been burned terribly about the head, chest and arms.

**Train Dispatcher Held**  
Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 14.—W. O. Cutler, a train dispatcher on the Rutland railroad, was arraigned here on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the train wreck at Vergennes on Dec. 1, in which three persons were burned to death. He was held for trial in bonds of \$5,000, which were furnished.

**Exceeded Contract Requirements**  
Rockland, Me., Dec. 14.—Battleship Kansas, from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J., has outdistanced her contract requirements in her official screw standardization trial over the Owl's Head measured mile course, her highest speed being 18.3 knots an hour.

**More Pay For Train Dispatchers**  
New Haven, Dec. 14.—The demand for an increase in wages by the train dispatchers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad will be granted. This means that the average rate for the dispatchers will be \$27.50 a week, an advance of \$2.50.

**Deposition of Crapsey Endorsed**  
Boston, Dec. 13.—The deposition of Rev. Dr. Crapsey of Rochester from the priesthood of the Episcopal church for heresy was approved by a number of speakers at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Church Union here last night. Several clergymen endorsed the verdict of the ecclesiastical courts.

## JUROR ACCEPTED BIBLE

Jury Convicts Killian, Who  
Served on Crocker Will Case

Boston, Dec. 13.—Matthew F. Killian, a member of the jury which convicted the will of Uriah H. Crocker, a wealthy lawyer in this city, so that his three sons were enabled to participate with their stepfather in the division of the property, was convicted of receiving a bribe while serving on the panel. John W. Cronan, another member of the jury who was tried with Killian on a similar charge, was acquitted.

John W. Harcourt, who it was alleged paid the money for influencing the verdict in the case and who was indicted by the grand jury, disappeared shortly before the arrest of Killian and Cronan.

Uriah H. Crocker died three years ago, leaving nearly his entire property to his second wife, who was formerly a clerk in his office. The first attempt to break the will before a jury in the supreme court resulted in a disagreement. On a second trial the will was set aside and the property divided between Mrs. Crocker and her stepsons.

The conviction of Killian will have no effect of the division of the estate, as Judge Sherman, who presided, said that neither side had charged the parties directly interested in the will with bribery. Killian will be sentenced later.

**Put to Severe Test**

Boston, Dec. 10.—When the battleship Vermont successfully completed all her government trials at sea, her entire forward deck from stem to bridge was encased in ice from 36 hours at sea in a northwest gale and zero temperature. In the four-hour full power run the Vermont averaged 18.33 knots an hour. In the 24-hour test the average speed was 17.43 knots. The requirements called for an average of 18 knots at full power. The trials were held under the most severe conditions yet undergone by a government vessel in her official tests, yet the requirements were all completed within four days.

**Priest and Woman Found Dead**

New York, Dec. 14.—The lifeless bodies of Rev. C. S. Quinn, 35 years old, formerly assistant pastor of St. Agnes Roman Catholic church at St. Ann's Highlands, N. J., and Miss Bridget Killey, 22 years old, until recently housekeeper at the St. Agnes parish house, were found in a room at a boarding house here. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from a half-open jet. The police found nothing in the room that would indicate whether or not the case was one of suicide.

**Enforcement Left to Sheriffs**

Augusta, Me., Dec. 13.—In a letter issued last night to the members of the enforcement commission, Governor Cobb directed them to withdraw all the deputy enforcement commissioners working under the Sturgis law, so-called, appointed at the last session of the legislature, on Jan. 1 next, in order that the new sheriffs, who will take office on that date, will be given an opportunity to enforce the prohibitory law.

**Church Announces Certain**

St. John, Dec. 14.—According to Judge Forbes of this city, who is a leading member of a joint committee now considering the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Canada, the outlook is bright for an amalgamation of the three bodies.

**Father and Son Frozen to Death**

Norfolk, Dec. 14.—Jesse Silverthorn and his son, Carroll, oystermen, were frozen to death while clinging to the bottom of their sloop, which was capsized by a gale in Pamlico sound. The bodies were found by tug Prudence.

## ECZEMA ON HANDS

20 YEARS

Could Do No Housework for Weeks  
at a Time—Little Daughter's  
Face and Head Also Covered  
With Teething Sores—Mother  
and Child at Expense of \$5.00

CURED BY THE  
CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have been troubled with eczema on my hands for twenty years. Have been so bad that I could not dress myself or do any house work for weeks at a time. I used several different salves and washes, but they did not seem to do any good. At last I got a treatment of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, and in two months' time my hands were all healed and have never troubled me since. I also used the Cuticura Remedies for my little girl when she was cutting her teeth. Her head and face were covered with teething sores. I don't think I paid out over five dollars for the Cuticura Remedies before we were all cured. I think Cuticura Soap is just lovely for the complexion. I keep it in the toilet for my own special use. Mrs. H. E. Gilman, Box 395, Lisbon, N. H., Sept. 14, 1905."

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands and  
Luxuriant Hair  
Obtained by using Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients. Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 10c. (In form of Chocolate Covered Pills, 5c. per trial of 60c. box of all druggists. Write for a Free Trial of 60c. box of all druggists. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 10c. (In form of Chocolate Covered Pills, 5c. per trial of 60c. box of all druggists. Write for a Free Trial of 60c. box of all druggists.)

## BANK ACCOUNTS

Many people would like to keep an account of all their farm receipts and expenses if some one would keep it for them. Open a bank account and you will find the account keeps itself, with no expense. Your checks are always evidence of date and amount of all disbursements, and your deposit book shows the amount of your receipts.

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NICE STATIONERY

FROM TEN CENTS PER BOX UP.

At Postal Station, No. 1, 174 Broadway.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Will Put Prize to Good Use

Washington, Dec. 11.—It is announced by President Roosevelt that he will donate the \$37,127 Nobel peace prize, awarded him yesterday by the Norwegian parliament, to a board of trustees for the purpose of establishing in Washington an industrial peace conference which will strive to solve problems in disputes between capital and labor, and in general promote good relations between employers and employees.

**Fined For Accepting Rebates**

New York, Dec. 12.—Fines aggregating \$150,000 were imposed by Judge Holt on the American Sugar Refining company and the Brooklyn Cooperage company after the defendants had pleaded guilty to indictments charging the acceptance of rebates on sugar shipments in violation of the Elkins anti-rebating act. The sugar refining company was fined \$80,000 and the cooperage company \$70,000.

**Heavily Denied a Divorce**

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13.—Judge Frazer handed down his decision in the famous Hartle divorce case yesterday afternoon, declaring the petition of Augustus Hartle, the millionaire paper manufacturer, for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Hartle, whom he charged with intemperance with Thomas Madeline, a former coachman, inconclusive.

**Minister Shot by Daughter**

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—Miss Mary McAttee shot and probably fatally wounded her father, Rev. John Q. McAttee, at their home. The shooting followed a quarrel between McAttee and his wife in which the minister, it is asserted, was trying to throw Mrs. McAttee down the cellar stairs. Mrs. McAttee told the police that McAttee had been drinking lately and had been quarrelsome and caused them much trouble.

**Black Hand Bomb Outrage**

New York, Dec. 14.—The lives of more than a hundred persons were endangered early this morning by the explosion of a dynamite bomb in the hallway of a tenement house in First avenue. No one was seriously injured, but the occupants of the building were thrown in the wildest excitement. The police believe that the bomb was placed in the house by Black Hand members.

**Patrick Case Up to Higgins**

Washington, Dec. 14.—The case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of killing W. M. Rice of New York, has been dismissed by the supreme court of the United States on request of his counsel, ex-Senator Lindsay. This action removes the last obstacle in the way of the commutation by Governor Higgins of the death penalty in life imprisonment.

## VALUE OF FINGERS.

What the Various Countries of Europe Allow For Their Loss.

The different fingers are far from having the same value in the eyes of the law with reference to their functional utilization. Much the most important is the thumb, for without it prehension would be very imperfect. The hand is no longer pliable, but merely a claw, when deprived of the thumb. It may be estimated that the thumb represents fully a third of the total value of the hand. The French courts allow 15 to 35 per cent value for the right hand and 10 to 15 for the left. The Austrian schedule gives from 15 per cent for the left to 25 per cent for the right. In Germany 20 and 28 per cent and even as high as 33.3 per cent has been awarded. The percentage is based on 100 as the total industrial value of the hand previous to the accident, a loss of 50 per cent representing half of the value, etc.

The total loss of the index finger causes an incapacity estimated at 10 to 15 per cent in Austria, 10 to 20 per cent in Germany, 15 per cent for the left and 20 per cent for the right by Italian courts. The French allow 15 per cent.

The middle finger is of much more importance than the index, states Dr. Melgoun, whom we are citing and who is no small authority, for a great loss of force is observed in the hand when the finger is amputated. Yet almost all the authorities ascribe less importance to it than the index. The Italian law allows 5 per cent, the Austrian 5 to 10 per cent.

The ring finger is the least important. Its total loss often does not cause incapacity. The Austrian tariff assimilates this finger to the middle one. The Italian law is liberal, with 8 per cent. The French and German tribunals often refuse indemnity, considering the incapacity resulting from the loss as very slight.

The little finger may be compared to the ring, except in the professions in which it serves as a point of support for the hand. It may be remarked here that the artist has not been taken into consideration in these cases.—Philadelphia Record.

## INSECT SUPERSTITIONS.

The Koran says all flies shall perish with the exception of one, the bee fly.

It is regarded as a death warning in Germany to hear a cricket's cry in the night.

The Tapuya Indians of South America assert that the devil assumes the shape of a fly.

The grasshoppers are said to forewarn people in Germany of the visits of strange guests.

The Spaniards in the sixteenth century thought that spiders indicated the existence of gold wherever they were in abundance.

Although a sacred insect among the Egyptians, the beetle receives little notice in folklore. It is unlucky in England to kill one.

The ancients believed that there was a close connection between bees and the soul. An old Welsh tradition is that bees came from paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, so that the wax is necessary in the celebration of the mass.

## The Clock's Tick.

"Not all people," said the jeweler, "like the ticking of a clock. It is a pleasant sound to most people, but not to all. Some people, clock lovers these, couldn't sleep without a clock in the same room. Its ticking is company, and it scares away the spooks. Such people would wake up if the clock should stop in the middle of the night. But there are other people who can't sleep with a clock in the same room and who, if they found themselves in a strange place anywhere with a clock in their sleeping apartment, would stop the clock before they went to bed. Of course there is much of habit in this, but we have our fancies about clocks, as we do about all things else."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## All Out of the Same Barrel.

Three Americans traveling in the French provinces thought at dinner that they would go a little higher than the vin ordinaire included in their three franc table d'hôte, and accordingly one ordered a bottle of Margaux, the second ordered Pontet Canet, and the third ordered Haut Brion. The waiter, suitably impressed with these orders, retired, but he cautiously as he retired left the door open, and thus it was that the three stupefied guests heard him give their order in these terms:

"Baptiste, three bottles of the red." Argonaut.

## Optimistic London Gamblers.

In spite of all the compassion legitimately excited in his behalf, the London street child seldom looks on himself as an object of pity. He has an unflinching fond of good spirits, a well developed sense of humor and a boundless capacity for getting enjoyment out of the most unpromising materials.—London Guardian.

## Unostentatious.

"Is that all the work you can do in a day?" asked the discontented employer.

"Well, sah," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I s'pose I could do mo', but I never was much of a hand for showin' off."—Washington Star.

## Just as Well.

George Washington had just announced that he couldn't tell a lie.

"Well," responded his father thoughtfully, "as long as you were going to marry a widow it wouldn't do you any good if you could."—New York Times.

## The German I and You.

It is surprising when any one takes the trouble to notice how many letters begin with the pronoun "I." To German this is excusable, and their etiquette in letter writing forbids it. It is probably on the same principle that they write a note always with a small letter and you (Sie) with a capital, reversing the English custom.

## A ROYAL TRAGEDY.

The Secret Murder of the Ill Fated Duchess of Wurttemberg.

About the same period at which Queen Caroline was earning notoriety for herself there resided in a small town in the north of Germany a man noted for his skill as a public executioner. Late one evening two men in military uniform called upon this person and requested him to accompany them, as his services were required at some distance and would be liberally rewarded, but that he must consent to be blindfolded. To this, after some demur, he consented and entered the carriage brought by the two officers. Apparently they drove a long distance, and at last by the sound he judged that they had crossed a bridge and entered a paved courtyard.

The carriage having stopped, he was assisted to alight and conducted along corridors and upstairs till at last, the hangings being removed, he found himself in a large, gloomy room, in the center of which stood a block with a heavy sword laid on it. A door at the far end of the room opened, and a tall and very handsome woman entered, led by two men and gagged. She was forced to the block and the executioner ordered to do his office. With some hesitation he obeyed. Instantly he was again blindfolded, hurried downstairs, placed in the carriage and driven off at full speed. To all his inquiries and remonstrances his escort remained obstinately deaf, but on reaching his home a very large sum of money was given him, with a warning that he would do well never to attempt to solve the mystery or tell of that night's work.

Shortly afterward he heard that the Duchess of Wurttemberg, sister of Queen Caroline, had died suddenly on that very night. She was a woman of great beauty and known to be an object of great jealousy and suspicion to her husband, who was said to keep her in enforced seclusion, and, from inquiries he made, the executioner felt no doubt that this ill fated daughter of the house of Brunswick had been the gagged lady who had been thus secretly done to death by his hand.—Temple Bar.

## HEART ACTION AT SEA.

How It Is Affected by Vibration on Ocean Liners.

"All hearts sound alike on these modern ships," said the surgeon of a transatlantic liner. "Although the hull of the average modern steamer is bigger and supposedly less subject to the violence of the sea, the machinery to drive the enlarged hulls has been increased in size. With the increase in the size of the engines there has followed greater vibration.

"It is this vibration which makes it impossible for us to read truly the action of the average human heart. I have tried repeatedly by all manner of means to overcome the influence of the vibration on the heart, but I find that by even swinging a patient in a hammock, where the shaking up is not greatly felt, the result of the heart reading is far from satisfactory.

"The first day at sea in this ship on her maiden voyage I had occasion to treat an Englishman who was en route to Canada on business. I was startled to hear his heart. Yet he had the finest kind of cardiac action, as I ascertained once the ship's machinery stopped. I have since found it to be an invariable rule that the engine's vibration makes it appear as though the heart of the average man was going to stop before I could get the stethoscope away from his breast.

"Vibration does not hurt the heart any. Do not make the mistake of supposing that it does. It just sounds as though the end was positive, and, while the patient's heart is beating in regular form, the shaking of the ship deceives even the practiced ear."—Washington Post.

## The Snowdrop.

In the northern United States the snowdrop is the only garden flower that we can count on year after year as the earliest sign of spring. Its pendulous white blossoms, with "heart shaped seal of green" sung by Rossetti, often appear before the last snow has gone. Luckily, even city families need not be without snowdrops, for they have been known to thrive in narrow passageways between tall houses. Most bulbous plants like the baking hot sun of midsummer in order to ripen their bulbs, but the snowdrop thrives best in partial shade. It blooms earlier if it has a chance at the March sun, but is one of the very few that will flower regularly, though less freely, in dense shade and with a northern exposure.—Country Life in America.

## Receding Gums.

"The best remedy I know for receding gums," says a dental surgeon, "is to saturate soda or bicarbonate of soda, used freely as a wash and also in massaging the gums. The soda solution is soothing to the irritated flesh and is also strengthening. In massaging rub the gums with a rotary motion from the roots downward so that any pus that might have formed between the teeth and the gums will be forced out, for if left around the roots the foreign matter will decay and may eat into them and ruin the teeth."

## Power in Anonymity.

The genuine journalist, the man of experience and weight, has always an objection to signing his name to an article. He knows that to sign his name is to lessen the weight of his opinion. The man who signs his article ceases to be the voice of truth and judgment and becomes an individual author.—London Academy.

Every one is bound to bear patiently the results of his own example.—Phaedrus.

## To Remove Marking Ink.

To remove marking ink paint the mark with solution of cyanide of potassium applied with a camel's hair brush. As soon as the ink disappears the linen should be rinsed in cold water and then washed in the usual way.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

## THE ROSE OF JERICHO.

It is the Original of All the Resurrection Plants.

Several varieties of the so called resurrection plant have appeared among the novelties offered by florists, but the original is the rose of Jericho. Along the shores of the Dead sea, far enough away to be out of reach of the death dealing vapors and the salt spray, grows this rose, a little plant famed in many a legendary story, which, when ripened, rolls up its sprays and branches into a curious little brown ball.

The desert winds snap off its dry stem and whirl the seemingly dead little ball away over sandy plains, like a featherweight. After it chances to reach some damp place, in about ten days, the moisture has wrought a miracle, for the once dead is alive again, green and growing.

The old time pilgrims, who brought back this plant with them from the Holy Land told wonderful tales of its power to bloom out on Christmas day and gave it the name of resurrection flower. Another old legend names it St. Mary's rose, because it is said that when Joseph and Mary were fleeing from Egypt one of these flowers grew from every spot where they halted to rest.

The dry ball when unfolding drops its seed, and from these it may be cultivated as an annual. To resurrect these dry balls it is simply necessary to keep them standing in glasses of water, immersed about halfway to the top of their branches. The expansion is merely a mechanical, spongelike process.

The botanical name of the rose of Jericho is *anastasis*, from *anastasis*, resurrection. There are other species of resurrection plants, but they are not so attractive as their Dead sea relative, which, although it has very little beauty, has an honored place among flowers because of the many fancies and associations it calls up and its peculiar development.—Exchange.

## PERE-LA-CHAISE.

Famous Resting Place of the Great Dead of France.

In the center of the most populous and hardest working part of Paris lies Pere-la-Chaise, the city of the dead. All fetes of the faubourg bent against the walls of this spot, which has its own fete twice a year. Within less than a century this cemetery has become the abode of at least 800,000 dead. It formerly formed a part of the domains of the bishopric of Paris under the name Champ Leveque. Under Louis XIV. it was known at Mont Louis. At last, May 21, 1804, the official opening of the new necropolis took place.

The white mausoleums among the green trees remind the visitor of an oriental city, but it is estimated that in twenty years there will not be space enough for one lone dead man. A calculation has been made which would point to the fact that the sum of \$80,000,000 is represented in these last sleeping places of man. Even though the French may not always be grateful during the life of their illustrious children, there is a mighty attempt after death to prove appreciation. Among the famous men who are today lying calm and beloved in Pere-la-Chaise are Rossini, Bellini, Chopin, members of the famous Carnot family, Moliere, La Fontaine, Delacroix and Balzac.

Here the tomb of Heloise and Abelard is visited continually by large numbers of pilgrims, and there is never an end to the sentiment around the Gothic monument rising from the bright hued geraniums and roses. Notwithstanding the iron railing, many a lover carries from the hallowed spot a petal blown across by the obliging breeze. Except for one section, where a considerable number of artists and authors, brothers in beauty and inspiration, are grouped, the tombs succeed each other without much order. There is a single monument erected by the state to the soldiers killed in the siege of Paris.

## Short Mourning.

A well known yachtsman was describing a winter he spent at Nice.

"But the Nice beggars!" he said, laughing. "The splendid, sun drenched Promenade des Anglais, with its ivory white villas on one side and the blue Mediterranean on the other, is always haunted with these beggars.

"One of them accosted me one morning as I came out of the Cercle Mediternee, a fashionable French club.

"'Monsieur,' he said, 'one little son for the love of heaven. My poor wife is starving.'"

"'Why, look here,' said I, 'only last week I gave you some money to bury your wife, and now you tell me that she is starving. How can that be?'

"'But, monsieur,' said the beggar, 'I have a new wife now.'"

## A Quaint Epitaph.

The following epitaph is copied from a tombstone in Brandon, Vt., marking the grave of a child who died at the age of a few days:

Sweet maid, she glanced into our world to see  
A sample of our misery.  
She turned away her languid eye  
To drop a tear or two and sigh.

Sweet maid, she tasted of life's bitter cup.  
Refused to drink her portion up.  
She turned her little head aside,  
Disgusted with the taste, and died.

## More Than Likely.

Romantic He (with his arm around her waist)—All this seems so familiar to me, darling—the quiet night, the whispered word, the tender look. I wonder if it is a memory of some previous existence? Practical She—No, William; it is more likely a memory of some previous sweetheart.—Referee.

Neglected calumny soon expires. Show that you are hurt and you give it the appearance of truth.—Tacitus.

Mrs. Madison Squeer—I suppose in your grace's family there are a number of historic jewels. His Grace—Yes, indeed. I must get them out some day and show them to you, by Jove. Mrs. Madison Squeer—Ah, then you still have the tickets?—Puck.

That which is seen at a distance is most respected.—Tacitus.

## END OF THE UNIVERSE.

How It Will Come According to the Norseland Myth.

One of the most striking of the Norseland myths is that in which is pictured the end of the universe, when all the gods of Asgard and Niflheim and the inhabitants of Jotunheim and Midgard, together with their habitations, would be destroyed. That this catastrophe would come to all the visible creation they truly believed, for their untaught minds could not conceive of immortality.

And this is how they pictured the fearful time: Three winters would come upon the earth, one after another, without the tempering influence of a single summer. Snow would fall from every quarter of the heavens, wild storms would sweep over the earth, with tempestuous winds that nothing could withstand, and the sun would lose its heat.

Three other winters would succeed the first three, during which red visaged war would stalk over the universe, leaving blood and death in its ruthless track. Then the earth would begin to tremble in a terrible fear, the sea would rush from his bed, the heavens would be rent, and the eagles of the air would feast upon the still quivering flesh of multitudes of men slain without warning.

Fenris, the wolf monster, would throw off his bonds; the Midgard serpent, whose gigantic form encircled the world, would rise from his lair, and Loki, the evil genius of the universe, would desert the gods and go back among their enemies. Surtur would lead his followers to the Bifrost bridge, devouring flames before and behind them, and, having destroyed it in their passage, they would join Loki and the frost giants on the battlefield of Vigrid, where Fenris, the Midgard serpent and the hosts of Heia had already assembled.

Meanwhile Heimdal, the watchman of Asgard, the abode of the gods, would sound the alarm with the Gjallar horn, summoning the celestial cohorts to the field. Odin, clad in all the splendor of his supreme office, would lead forth the gods in martial array. Fenris, pressing forward, would throw himself upon Odin with a fierceness that the deity could not withstand, and the All Father would fall, pierced with a thousand wounds from the monster's fangs.

Then Vidar, the son of Odin, would fall like a thunderbolt upon the blood reeking wolf and avenge his celestial father's death. Thor, the all powerful, would slay, with his great hammer, the Midgard serpent, but even as the monster gave up its life its venomous breath would wreak vengeance upon the slayer, and Thor would sink down, suffocated to death.

Meanwhile Loki and Heimdal have been seeking each other, and, having met, they would fight with the fury of demons until both were slain. Thus all over the bloody field gods and giants, good spirits and evil, would meet and slay each other, and when the dreadful carnage was ended Surtur would send his fiery flames abroad, and the universe would be burned.

The sun would lose its light, the earth would disappear, the stars would fall from heaven, and time would be no more!

## The Passing of Courtroom Oratory.

Inspiration is a lost art in the courtroom. Nowadays no true lawyer advises, prepares documents or tries a case without a careful preparation. Forensic oratory has passed away. No longer does the crowd gather in the county courthouse to listen to and be moved by the wit, pathos and eloquence of the advocate as for hours or days he addresses the jury. The courtroom may be filled, but it is largely with the ubiquitous reporters, many of whom are as destitute of tears as Sahara of water and as callous to emotion as the mummied sleepers of Egypt. No longer is it true that weeping men and women with handkerchiefs to their eyes are moved by the eloquence of counsel. Time is a pressing factor. Facts rather than eloquence is the demand.—D. C. Brewer in Atlantic.

## Birds!

She once remarked to me, "I cannot portray vice, but I can understand and realize crime." All the more powerful passions were within her range—hatred, jealousy, remorse, revenge—but her lovingkindness, except in farce, was as a rule a failure. Her mind, like her life, was so singularly crystalline that she could not understand more vice. "I would rather be a great murderess," said she, "than a morbid, sickly fantastica, such as are, for the most part, the heroines of your modern drama."—Saturday Review.

## The First Lady.

Adam looked at his helpmeet thoughtfully.

"Well," he said in his emphatic way, "there's certainly one honor that is indisputably yours, my dear."

"And what is that, Ad?" queried our first mother.

Adam suddenly smiled.

"Nobody can dispute the claim that you are the first lady in the land," he said.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## A Bad Mix.

The advertising manager was in a towering rage. "What's the trouble?" they asked. "Why, they went and placed our prima donna's testimonial for a cold cure on the same page with the announcement that she had a sore throat and couldn't sing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The people of the United States spend \$1,500,000,000 annually for the meat they consume, or about one-third of the whole amount expended for raw food materials. In view of this fact it would seem that a good deal more time and attention might with profit be devoted by people in general to a somewhat thorough study of the subject with a view to determining what meats are the most nutritious, the most economical, and to ascertaining those methods of cooking which will give the consumer the largest possible per cent of the nutritive value of the meats which he buys.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## The Criminal Season.

Taking all crimes, more are committed in the autumn than during any other of the four seasons of the year.

## The Leafless Acacia.

There are forests of leafless trees in some parts of Australia. They respire, so to say, through a little stem, apparently answering the purpose of a leaf. The trees are known as "the leafless acacias."

## To Get Fat.

Some individuals are constitutionally thin, but it is an exceptional case that will not respond to proper "get fat" treatment, which consists in moderate exercise, good things to eat and plenty of refreshing sleep. Raw eggs are fattening. Drink plenty of water. Blue pencil the fretting habit. Get out of doors every day and sleep at least eight or nine hours every night.

## To the Manner Born.

Shakespeare wrote "native and to the manner born." "To the manner born" is believed to be an American innovation. There is not a single editor of Shakespeare who admits that reading, but there is a wide belief in it, absolutely ungrounded.

## Wild Peafowl.

The peacock is found in a wild state in India, Ceylon, Madagascar and many other parts of Asia and Africa.

## A Very Old Proverb.

The proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention" can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Pegasus, the Roman satirist, about 80 A. D., and is found in the precise form now quoted in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London, 1694) and in various later English writers.

## Meat Extracts.

A medical expert points out that meat juice and meat extracts have a value quite separate from their nutritive constituent, inasmuch as they have a direct stimulating action on the gastric juice.

## Hail in South Africa.

Summer showers in South Africa are remarkable for terrific showers of hail, hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs having been frequently observed.

## Cocos Island Treasure.

It is said that there are two great treasure hoards on Cocos island—one a pirate's plunder, estimated at anything between \$30,000,000 and \$60,000,000; another called "Keating's treasure," said to be worth \$15,000,000.

## Ivory Black.

In ivory manufacture nothing is lost. The scraps and dust are burned to charcoal and form the ivory black of the painter.

## Bird Imitates a Flower.

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee martin, which has a trick of ruffling up the feathers on the top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower, and when a bee comes along to sip honey from the supposed flower it is snapped up by the bird.

## Boo and Bah.

Boo, the exclamation used to frighten children, is a corruption of Bah, the name of a famous Gothic general. It has been used for a terror word for centuries.

## Warts.

Seed warts have been removed by first cutting the warts down to the skin with a clean sharp knife and then applying a poultice of lemon juice and fine salt. In the morning the warts will feel sore, but with two or three more applications of the lemon juice and salt will disappear.

## Codfish in Norway.

Codfish are sold in Norway by count regardless of size, which varies greatly. Salt is considered the only desirable preservative, but many are air dried and are known as "stock fish."

## Weeds.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelion, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 87,000; wheat rife, 7,000; common thistles, 65,000; camomile, 18,000; ragweed, 5,000; purslane, 375,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 43,000.

## Paint.

If a tin of paint has to be left open, stir it thoroughly, so as to dissolve all of the oil, then fill up with water. When it becomes necessary to use the paint pour off the water, and you will find it as fresh as when first opened.

## British Birds.

It is said that only two kinds of birds are absolutely peculiar to Britain. These are the red grouse and the coal tit.

FALL RIVER LINE  
FARES REDUCED.  
\$2.00 to New York.

For First Class Limited Tickets.

Reduced Rates to all

Points West and South

Steamers Priscilla and Pilgrim

In commission.

A FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and Sundays, at 9:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5:00 p. m., due at Newport at 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 3:45 a. m., for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 273 Park street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

The New England Navigation Co.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport, Providence  
and Block Island.

Steamer NEW SHOREHAM.

Leaves Providence from wharf foot of Transit street, East Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m. Leaves Commercial wharf, Newport, R. I., p. m., due Block Island 8:30 p. m., returning, leaves Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:00 a. m., Newport 10:15 a. m. Due Providence 12:30 p. m.

The New England Navigation Co.

New York, New Haven  
& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 7, 1906, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, North Station, week days, 6:50 a. m., 11:04 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:05 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 10:50 p. m., 12:50 p. m., 3:55 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 9:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 3:55 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 9:50 p. m., 11:50 p. m., 1:55 a. m., 3:55 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 9:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 3:55 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 9:50 p. m., 11:50 p. m., 1:55 a. m., 3:55 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 9:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 3:55 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 9:50 p. m., 11:50 p. m., 1:55 a. m., 3:55 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 9:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 3:55 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 9:50 p. m., 11:50 p. m., 1:55 a. m., 3:55 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 9:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 3:55 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50





## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
Miss M. T. LEE,  
care Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1906.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

## DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

## NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Samuel Spicer was born before 1640, he married 21: 3: 1665, at Gravesend, Essex (Tilton), daughter of John and Mary (Tilton), they of Gravesend, L. I. (given in *MERCURY*, issue of July 1, 1905, as Samuel Spicer, for Samuel Spicer). In 1686 Samuel Spicer bought of Samuel Cole part of 500 acres on north side of the mouth of Cooper's Creek, in what is now Stockton Township, Camden Co., N. J., and there went in 1686, with his family. Here, his wife Esther (Tilton) Spicer was killed by lightning in 1703, in her own house with her servant, and a boy eleven years old.

Esther had made her will July 27, 1702, at Gloucester Co., N. J., calling herself widow of Samuel, he born in 1640; mentions her sons Jacob and Thomas Spicer, and her daughters Martha and Abigail, and children of her daughter Mary, wife of Jeremiah Bate, also mentions grandchildren Mary, Martha, Sarah and Abigail Bate, children of her daughter Mary Bate; mentions Samuel, son of daughter Sarah wife of Daniel Cooper; leaves legacies to grandson Samuel son of John Kay, and to Monthly Meeting of Women at Newton, Executors—son Jacob and son-in-law Cooper. Witnesses John Kay, Mordecai Howell, James Wood.

Her husband Samuel Spicer made his will Sept. 13, 1692, mentions his children, as his wife did, each omitting Abraham, their first child who was born 1668, who must have died young; makes his wife executrix, who giving her bond to same, March 12, 1699, John Kay and Daniel Cooper, fellow bondsmen.

Children of Samuel and Esther (Tilton) Spicer were, all born in Gravesend, L. I.  
2. Jacob Spicer, b. 1668; md. Judith ( ) moved to Cape May Co., N. J. In 1691, a representative of that county in the Assembly 1709-23; was Surrogate 1723 until his death in 1741, and for years Judge of that County Courts; had a son Jacob Spicer born in 1716, that son was re-elected in 1745-49-50-54-61.

With Aaron Leaming, he was appointed "to compile the Grants and Concessions and Laws of East and West Jersey before 1702," published in 1758 as, "Leaming and Spicer's Collections."

This Jacob Spicer died Sept. 17, 1765, at Cold Spring Neck, Cape May Co., N. J. (Clement's First Settlers of Newton p. 283-99).  
3. Martha Spicer b. 1676; md. (1) Joseph Brown of Censaria River, Salem Co., N. J. merchant, who made his will March 25, 1711, mentions wife Martha and children Isaac under age, and Hannah; his home farm on North side of Cohazzy River, in town of Greenwich; three houses, a "warfe," and a bank lot 101 feet along the water, bought of Thomas Chauley (Chalkley); mentions a negro boy 4 years old, and a negro named Standberry. Proved Sept. 3, 1711; Inventory, 1815 pounds, 19 shillings, including 142 oz. and 4 pwt. of silver plate, a soap full rigged, six negro slaves, an Indian boy, dry goods, groceries, hardware.  
To be continued.

## QUERIES.

6203. MACOMBER—Would like to know the parentage of Elijah Macomber, perhaps of Warren, R. I., also dates of birth, marriage and death and name of his wife. He had a daughter Elizabeth, who was born in 1750, died 1849, married as his second wife, date unknown, Philip Padelford, son of Edward. Philip was born 1753, died 1815.—M. A.

6204. SCOTT—Would be glad to have information concerning Catherine Scott, who married Godfrey Malbone, at Newport, R. I. He was born Jan. 18, 1696, died Feb. 22, 1768. She was daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wanston) Scott, of Newport. Would like date of her birth, marriage and death.—E. B.

6205. WILKINSON—Who were the parents of Mary Wilkinson, who married William Browning, of South Kingstown, R. I. He was born Sept. 29, 1668, died Feb. 11, 1773, married Aug. 5, 1728. Would like to have the dates of her birth and death, and lists of her children.—E. R.

6206. HOWELL—Who was the wife of Aaron Howell, of Morristown, N. J., whose son, David, was born Jan. 1, 1747. I think her name was Sarah. Would like her maiden name and parentage.—J. J.

6207. GODDARD—Who was the wife of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, Mass., who was born November 7, 1682, married and died when?—J. J.

6208. SMITH—Would like to have dates of birth and death of Sarah Smith, of Providence or Scituate, R. I., who married Oct. 28, 1727, Amos Hopkins, who died 1789. Would like also her parentage.—J. S.

6209. LANKSFORD—Who were the ancestors of William Lankford, of Providence, R. I., who died May 19, 1744. He married Martha—. Who were her ancestors? She died December 1, 1777. Would like further information and dates.—D. S.

6210. HOLLISTER—Benjamin Hollister, of Gloucester, Conn., was born Feb. 6, 1694. Would like to know when he married, and if he had issue.—A. T.

6211. WILLIAMS—Would like ancestry of John Williams, of Wethersfield, Conn., who married Sarah Hollister, Jan. 24, 1695.—A. T.

6212. JUDSON—Who were the ancestors of Daniel Judson, of Stratford, Conn., who married Sarah Curtis, dau. of Capt. Skiles, Jan. 1, 1752. She died May 30, 1809, aged 77, and he married second Mercy Burritt, of Stratford, Feb. 29, 1809.—M. J.

6213. PITKIN—Who were the parents of Sarah Pitkin, of East Hartford, Conn., who married Eleazar Porter, about 1721.—S. P. P.

6214. STORRS—Who was Martha, wife of Samuel Storrs, of Mansfield, Conn., who died Aug. 9, 1727. They had a son Samuel, b. Aug. 22, 1701.—H. S.

6215. CARRY—Would be glad to have blanks filled out. John Carey, the first of the name in this line, was b. about 1600, and came from Somersetshire, England, with the Plymouth Pilgrims. (says Mitchell)

Was a Graduate of a French College, and taught the first Latin School in the Colony. Settled in Duxbury, Mass., where he had a grant of land in 1637. Was 85 years of age when he came over.

An original proprietor of Bridgewater, Mass., of which town he was the first constable, also town clerk for many years.

He m. Elizabeth Godfrey, in June 1644; she was b. —, she d. in 1680, and was the dau. of Francis & Elizabeth ( ) Godfrey of Bridgewater, Mass. He died in 1681.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Carey:

1. John Carey, Jr., b. Nov. 4, 1645; m. Abigail Allen, 1670.

2. Francis Carey, b. 1647, m. Hannah Brett.

3. Elizabeth Carey, b. Dec. 20, 1649; m. William Brett, 2d (Dece).

4. James Carey, b. at Brantree, m. Mary Shaw, March 23, 1652.

5. Mary Carey, b. July 8, 1654; Bridgewater.

6. Jonathan Carey, b. Sept. 24, 1656, d. about 1695, Bridgewater, m. Sarah Allen.

7. David Carey, b. Jan. 27, 1658, Bridgewater, m. Elizabeth ( ) and removed to Bristol, R. I.

8. Hannah Carey, b. Apr. 30, 1661; Bridgewater, Mass. removed to Woburn, Conn.

9. Joseph Carey, b. Apr. 18, 1663; Bridgewater, Mass. 1691; Hannah Rudd, removed to Woburn.

10. Rebecca Carey, b. Mar. 30, 1665; Bridgewater, Mass. 1685, Samuel Allen 3rd.

11. Sarah Carey, b. Aug. 2, 1667; Bridgewater, Mass.

12. Mehitabel Carey, b. Dec. 24, 1670; m. (1) Elias Adams, (Grandson of Henry Adams of Braintree), m. (2) Dec. 5, 1700, in Bristol, R. I. Miles Standish 3rd, and they removed to Preston, Conn.—E. M.

Children of David (2) & Elizabeth ( ) Carey:

1. Elizabeth Carey, b. Mar. 7, 1691-2.

2. Mehitabel Carey, b. Aug. 14, 1693.

3. Bathsheba Carey, b. Aug. 14, 1698; m. Joseph Howland, 3rd, d. Aug. 16, 1757.

4. Daughter, b. June 11, 1698.

5. Bethiah Carey, b. Dec. 9, 1698.

6. David Carey, Jr., b. June 22, 1698.

7. Daughter, b. Nov. 24, 1700; d. Nov. 29, 1700.

8. Peter Carey, b. Nov. 9, 1701.

9. Mary Carey, b. Nov. 6, 1703.

10. Sarah Carey, b. Jan. 21, 1706-7.

11. Francis Carey, b. May 9, 1709.

12. Henry Carey, b. June 24, 1711.

13. Sarah Carey, b. Jan. 21, 1706-7; d. Oct. 31, 1791; Prov., R. I., in 85th year.

Int. Pub. (1) m. July 2, 1726; Bristol, R. I. Jonathan Gladding, b. Oct. 12, 1787; Bristol, R. I., d. Oct. 27, 1743; Bristol, R. I., (son of John & Alice (Wardwell) Gladding, of Bristol, R. I.)

Children of Jonathan and Sarah (Carey) Gladding:

1. Sarah Gladding, b. Sept. 1, 1727; m. Int. Pub. Aug. 13, 1746; John May.

2. Elizabeth Gladding, b. Sept. 22, 1729; m. Ingraham.

3. Priscilla Gladding, b. Apr. 9, 1733; m. Apr. 25, 1754; Samuel Oxx, of Bristol, R. I.

4. Nathaniel Gladding, b. Oct. 6, 1735; m. Mar. 27, 1757; Mary Ingraham.

5. Jonathan (4) Gladding, b. Oct. 12, 1737; m. —.—.—E. M.

The New Year festivities in Canada are well worth attending to all persons interested in Winter Sports and diversions.

To encourage travel to Canada during this season the Rutland R. R. (New York Central Lines) from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2nd will sell excursion tickets at very low rates to Montreal and Quebec. Stop-overs allowed in Canada and tickets good for return until Jan. 31.

For further particulars address Geo. E. Marsters, N.E.P.A., 298 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 12-14w

Ex-Governor Garcelon Dead

Medford, Mass., Dec. 10.—Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston, Me., a former governor of that state and a prominent figure in politics nearly 30 years ago, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. G. Dennis, in this city. The former governor died from accidental asphyxiation by gas which escaped from a heater in his room. Garcelon was born at Lewiston in 1813.

Lucius H. Biglow, 1908, was elected captain of the Yale football team for next year. Biglow played right tackle on the team this year.

Navigation of the Connecticut river has closed practically for the season.

During a fire which destroyed two large buildings in the center of Bethel, Me., three persons were severely injured by a hot air explosion. It is expected that they will recover.

Henry A. Lebow of Providence, a dealer in women's wear, has died a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The secured claims amount to \$54,575.

George P. Owen, for two terms mayor of Saco, Me., and one of its oldest business men, died suddenly of heart disease. For the last nine years he had filled the office of city treasurer.

Dependent because of long-continued ill-health, Miss Bethe Grant of York, Me., aged 25, committed suicide by shooting.

## Be Young Again—Be Human.

Who'd have the heart to take this dear old Santa Claus from his precious little ones. Banish the thought, 'twould rob them of the dearest treasure of their innocent, happy, young lives. Encourage them in the thought, bring them here to see the dear, kind-hearted old fellow. Let them join the laughing, happy crowds that throng this store; they'll enjoy the feast that Santa has spread for them. Xmas time is children's time, the very happiest time of their whole lives. Live for them just these few days, live with them, be young again yourself, the happiness 'twill bring you will pay a thousand times over.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

## Automobiles.

Flyers—regular Pope Hartford, with wheel steering gear, crank in front, number plate behind—just like the big fellows.  
From \$4.50.  
Big Touring car, fully equipped, warranted not to break down.  
\$12.50

## Tricycles.

Fine exercise for the boys—leather seats, all metal frames, non-breakable.  
From \$1.45

## Express Wagons.

Metal body, metal wheels, iron axle, big fellows.  
Good sized shaved spoke wheels, iron axles.  
Little fellows at  
75c

## Handkerchief Baskets.

Just as pretty as can be—fancy colored straw, finely woven, useful enough for older ones.  
From 10c

## English Doll Carriages.

The real thing—more serviceable and more stylish than any thing Santa's ever brought us.  
From \$4.25

## Child Comfort.

Like big folks—that's what pleases the little ones most. How big they feel in a little chair like mamma's. Here are some just the sort. Large Little Arm Rockers of rattan, with full roll and fancy back.  
\$2.25  
75c

## From Grandma to Baby.

Christmas comes just in time for grandma's first present to the dear little thing. Let it be a high chair. The little tot is just old enough to sit at the table.  
A beauty—all oak, with tray,  
\$1.25  
On wheels. Adjustable to two positions,  
\$2.25

Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

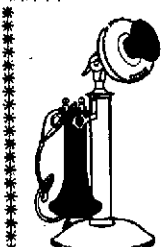
A. C. TITUS CO.,  
225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## Chance to Locate Your Business on Thames Street.

Valuable Property. One of the best locations on the street.  
Can be purchased or rented.

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

Box 3 COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.



On these very cold days it is much more comfortable to be at home near a warm fire than out of doors running errands.  
Do your errands with a telephone.

## PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET.

## NEW ENGLAND TRIFFS

The New England Telephone and Telegraph company is to have opposition in Boston. The board of aldermen voted, 9 to 1, to grant the Metropolitan Home Telephone company's petition to operate in Boston.

Sloop yacht Eldoran was gutted by fire off the breakwater near Saybrook, Conn. The fire was caused by an explosion of a gasoline stove.

Michael J. Murray of Boston was named for associate justice of the municipal court of Boston by Governor Guild. Murray was born in Westboro, Mass., in 1847.

A train struck and killed Mrs. Natalie Gregg, aged 68, at Somersworth, N. H.

At a Clinton, Mass., special town meeting it was voted to appropriate the fund of \$60,000 received from the state for damages in connection with the construction of the Wachusett reservoir for the Metropolitan water system toward the payment of the floating and funded debt of the town.

Charlotte George of Salisbury, N. H., 4 years old, was burned to death by playing with matches.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport, are notified to present them before Wednesday, December 26, 1906, to the departments for which they were contracted.  
DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.  
December 15, 1906-2w

## BOOKS.

We have a complete line of Books for all ages.

Fancy Gift Book,  
Leather Bound Books,  
Book Novelties and all the latest

Fiction.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

CARR'S,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

## Children's

## China Things.

Bread and Milk Sets, 25c  
Oatmeal Sets, 35c  
Mugs, 10c  
Dinner and Tea Sets, beautifully decorated, \$1.00

## Infants' Sets.

Soft brush and fine comb with gold and silver plated backs, 85c

## Misses' Sets.

Brush, comb and hand mirror with beautifully designed backs in gold and silver plate, \$1.25

## Puff and Powder Boxes.

Gold and silver plated tops, 20c, 25c, 45c, 75c

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

## State Returning Board

Official Count of the Votes Cast at the Election Held on Tuesday, Nov. 6, A. D. 1906.

WE hereby announce that we have counted the votes cast in the State at the election held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in December, A. D. 1906, for the candidates for Representatives in Congress, General Officers and Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, also the votes cast in said election for and against the proposed Metropolitan Park Loan; and that we find:

That the total number of such votes cast in the First Congressional District of the State for the candidates for Representative in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States is thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-three, of which number sixteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six are for Daniel H. Chace, of Providence, and twenty-seven are for Joseph E. Arnold, of Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast in the Second Congressional District of the State for the candidates for Representative in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States is thirty-two thousand and sixty-seven, of which number sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine are for Lucius F. C. Garvin of Cumberland, three hundred and thirty-three are for Burlington M. Briggs of Woonsocket, and one hundred and eighty-two are for Stanley Curtis of East Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for the candidates for Governor is sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one, of which number thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five are for James H. Higgins of Pawtucket, thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six are for George H. Utter of Westerly, seven hundred and fourteen are for Beron E. Helme of South Kingstown, three hundred and ninety-three are for John B. Litch of Woonsocket, and three hundred and twenty are for David S. Monro of Pawtucket.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for the candidates for Lieutenant Governor is sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one, of which number thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five are for Frederick H. Jackson of Providence, thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six are for Charles Sisson of Providence, four hundred and thirteen are for John T. Fletcher of Johnston, and three hundred and thirty-five are for John W. Litch of Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for the candidates for Secretary of the State is thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, of which number thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five are for Charles P. Bennett of Providence, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty are for William F. Palmer of East Providence, seven hundred and fifty-three are for Frederic T. Jencks of Barrington, four hundred and fourteen are for James B. Allen of Providence, and three hundred and thirty-five are for Thomas H. Herriek of Pawtucket.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for the candidates for Attorney General is thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, of which number thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five are for William B. Greenwood of Providence, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six are for Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston, eight hundred and eighty-six are for Thomas B. Peabody of Westerly, four hundred and fourteen are for Frederick H. Jackson of Providence, and three hundred and twenty are for Stanley Curtis of East Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for the candidates for General Treasurer is thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, of which number thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five are for Walter A. Reed of Gloucester, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty are for John B. Litch of Providence, seven hundred and forty-one are for Eliza T. Reed of Woonsocket, four hundred and six are for Stanley Curtis of East Providence, and three hundred and twenty-nine are for Everett I. Bowers of Providence.

That the total number of such votes cast in the State for and against the proposed Metropolitan Park Loan is twenty-six thousand nine hundred and one, of which number seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty are in favor of the loan, and nine thousand and eighty are in favor of the loan.

WE THEREFORE DECLARE

That DANIEL H. CHACE, of Providence, is elected a REPRESENTATIVE in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District of the State.

That JOHN B. LITCH, of Providence, is elected a REPRESENTATIVE in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States from the Second Congressional District of the State.

That JAMES H. HIGGINS, of Pawtucket

is elected GOVERNOR for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907, until his successor is elected and qualified.

That FREDERICK H. JACKSON, of Providence, is elected a REPRESENTATIVE in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District of the State for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That WILLIAM F. PALMER, of East Providence, is elected a REPRESENTATIVE in the Sixtieth Congress of the United States from the Second Congressional District of the State for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That WALTER A. REED, of Gloucester, is elected GENERAL TREASURER for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

That the proposed METROPOLITAN PARK LOAN is APPROVED, and as a result of our count of the votes cast in the several towns and cities of the State at said election for the candidates for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly we find and declare:

SENATORS.

John F. Richmond of Barrington, William F. d. Williams of Bristol, Francis Fugate of North Kingstown, John A. Remington of Central Falls, John G. Wilcox of Pawtucket, Ambrose H. Nicholson of Coventry, Henry A. Palmer of South Kingstown, Thomas McKean of Cranston, Stephen T. Arnold of East Greenwich, Henry F. Anthony of East Providence, Frank E. Lutes of Exeter, Oliver P. Cole of Exeter, Charles Potter of Gloucester, John S. Cole of Johnston, William E. Case of Cranston, John Welch of Johnston, William H. E. of Lincoln, Philip H. Wilbur of Little Compton, Charles E. Smith of Pawtucket, George W. Parrott of North Providence, Charles E. Seagrave of North Smithfield, James L. Jenks of Pawtucket, Edward L. Stoddard of Pawtucket, Reddick Gardner of Pawtucket, Whiting Metcalf of Richmond, Henry H. Potter of Scituate, Arthur W. Stearns of Smithfield, Samuel W. Stearns of Smithfield, William I. Frost of Tiverton, Dionis E. Vincent of Warren, Walter R. Stines of Warwick, Louis W. Andrews of East Greenwich, Louis W. Arnold of Westerly, Norbert Decelle of Woonsocket, and

That each of the following persons is elected a SENATOR for the term of one year from the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907, and until his successor is elected and qualified:

George L. Smith of Barrington, Edward L. Stoddard of Pawtucket, John J. Luce, Jr., of Burrillville, James F. Murphy of Central Falls, James J. Roy of Central Falls, F. X. Leopoldas of Central Falls, George W. Parrott of North Providence, Charles H. Northup of Coventry, Zenas W. Allen of Cranston, Warren Ralph of Cranston, Daniel S. Litch of Cranston, Daniel F. Shea of Cranston, James J. Barry of Cranston, Samuel W. K. Allen of East Greenwich, Benjamin W. Smith of East Providence, Charles L. Hazard of East Providence, Philip A. Money of Exeter, Arthur Hopkins of Exeter, Frank E. Davis of Gloucester, Charles H. Ward of Johnston, Isaac H. Clarke of Johnston, Ralph H. Litch of Johnston, Alphonso Gault of Lincoln, William E. Case of Cranston, Roswell B. Burdick of Little Compton, Howard R. Peckham of Middletown, Edward D. Taylor of Narragansett, Henry H. Potter of Scituate, Robert S. Burlingame of Newport, Robert S. Burlingame of Newport, Clark Burdick of Newport, Roy C. Lewis of Cranston, George C. Cranston of North Kingstown, John H. McKenna of North Providence, Edward Atchison of North Smithfield, Edward L. Stoddard of Pawtucket, Augustus F. Burns of Pawtucket, Frank Colten of Pawtucket, Sylvanus Mason of Pawtucket, Louis H. Stoddard of Pawtucket, Francis P. McDermott of Pawtucket, Joseph McDonald of Pawtucket, Henry C. Anthony of Pawtucket, Lewis A. Williams of Pawtucket, Thomas P. Kennedy of Pawtucket, John W. Hogan of Providence, H. Clinton Crocker of Providence, Richard Hayward of Providence, Thomas A. Carroll of Providence, Thomas P. Kennedy of Providence, George F. Troy of Providence, John P. O'Connell of Providence, Thomas P. Kennedy of Providence, Thomas P. Kennedy of Providence, Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, Albert N. Luther of Scituate, Henry H. Potter of Scituate, Oliver Watson of South Kingstown, Frank F. Ginnell of Tiverton, Samuel L. Peck of Warren, John E. Smith of Pawtucket, Walter A. Bowen of Warwick, Oliver A. Langevin of Warwick, Gideon Spencer of Warwick, Joseph J. Litch of Pawtucket, Everett A. Codlin of Westerly, Joseph H. Boucher of Woonsocket, Oscar A. Bennett of Woonsocket, Henry L. Lutes of Exeter, Richard H. Herriek of Woonsocket, Francis E. Kelley of Woonsocket.

IN ATTESTATION WHEREOF we have